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FROM THE ESTATE OF

CHARLES GROSS

GURNEY PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL
SCIENCE

RECEIVED JULY 25, 1910

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**JOHN HOWES' MS.,
1582,**

**Being "a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings
in the first erection of"**

**THE THREE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF
Christ, Bridewell & St. Thomas the Apostle.**

**Reproduced and Printed at the charges of
SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.,**

a Governor of Christ's Hospital;

**With Introduction and Notes by
WILLIAM LEMPRIERE,**
Senior Assistant Clerk of Christ's Hospital,
AND
Secretary of the Benevolent Society of Blues.

LONDON

1904

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INTRODUCTION.

Among the ancient Archives of Christ's Hospital are many interesting Records :—

- (i.) The Registers, containing the names of all Children admitted on the Foundation, and beginning in 1566.
- (ii.) The Court Minutes.
- (iii.) The Annual Accounts, showing the yearly receipts and payments, date back to 1552, when the Monastic Buildings of the Gray Friars were fitted for the reception of the "Blew" Boys and Girls.

But, among them all, the small volume herein reproduced is not the least interesting. Not only is it the earliest History of the Royal Hospitals, but it vividly portrays the state of the City of London consequent on the suppression,—contrary to the desire and advice of Cranmer and Gresham as representing the Church and the Citizens,—of the Spitals attached to the Monasteries.

John Howes, the writer of the MS., was a Citizen and Grocer, who had been * "apprentice and servant" (i.e., clerk or private secretary) within the Gray Friars to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer General.

* e. "Richard Grafton, Citizen and Grocer, of London," pp. 75-76, by Mr. John Abernethy Kingdon, F.R.C.S., privately printed, 1901.

A Minute of Court, 27 September, 1558, states that :
“ There was also assigned to be the Renter for the
“ gatheringe and collectinge aswell the rentes of the landes
“ in the Citie as also of all the landes in the Countrie John
“ House serunt wth M^r Grafton at the speciall request of his
“ said M^r who also hath promysed to aunswer for his said
“ serunts doings from tyme to tyme to whome theare is
“ graunted yerely for the doinge thereof vi^{Li} xiii^s iiij^d.”

Another Minute of 24 July, 1559, orders : “ That John
“ House serunt wyth M^r Grafton shall attende upon the
“ Scruteners of Thospitalls for the tyme being who afre
“ knowledge to him Geuen by willm Smothinge aforesaid
“ [the Steward] shall enquiry and searche out for the
“ payments of all the legacies so geuen and make thereof
“ rehearsall to the Scruteners or gatherers of them who
“ shall receave the same.”

A Minute of 22 August, 1559, adds : “ And that John
“ House for the collectinge or knowledge geuinge to the
“ Scruteners of all the said legacies shall likewyse haue of
“ eu^rye ponde receaued ij^d and none other fee or wages.”

The following entry in the Register of Lands shows
that he remained a resident within the Hospital : “ John
“ Howe, Grocer, for a Tenement on West side of the
“ Great Hall of ye Hospitall, a yaarde and a Quille of
“ water yerely xl^s.”

On 22 November, 1565, "John Howe Groc^r had
" graunted to him this daie aswell the contynewaunce in
" his dwelling house as also to pay but iij^l rent from
" Mychellmas 1564 notwthstandinge that before this he
" was apoynted to pay iij^l by the yeare."

Thus he became intimately acquainted with all details
of the foundation and management of the House he loved
so well and served so faithfully.

The MS. itself is bound in white vellum, and the ink is
blacker than most of that of the present day.

The Memo. signed "Nistrode" shows that a century
after the MS. was written its contents were known and
valued, but it appears to have been subsequently forgotten
until 1888, when it was discovered while search was being
made for evidence in support of the Hospital's Case before
the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Now, out of love for his old school, Mr. Septimus
Vaughan Morgan, one of the Governors (and Brother of
Mr. Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, the first Treasurer
of Christ's Hospital under the Scheme of 1890), has caused
this facsimile to be produced,—moved thereto by seeing a
similar reproduction of the Archives of the Grocers'
Company, of which Richard Grafton was at one time
Upper Master Warden.

The reading of the Rev. E. H. Pearce's delightful

"Annals of Christ's Hospital" (published in 1901) will give zest to the perusal *in extenso* of John Howes' Account.

Let us praise God for the good work of
Nicholas Ridley, the Preacher ;
Edward, the Royal Hearer and Doer ;
Lord Mayor Dobbs and the other wise Counsellors ;
"who had one heart to do the commandment of the King" ; and
Richard Grafton,
the patient and fearless Worker through the early days of stress and storm. For, at a critical time in the history of London, they were enabled to start three noble Institutions, which the munificence of generations of Governors have built up into the Religious, Royal and Ancient Foundations of Christ, St Thomas and Bridewell.

WM. LEMPRIERE.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.C.,
June, 1904.

NOTE.—His son, Edmund Howes (baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 19 July, 1562) "set out with enlargements Stow's Chronicle after his death" as Strype relates ; and was instrumental in persuading John Dow to place on a permanent footing the Music School of Christ's Hospital.

This ~~man~~ Book was shewed to W^m Lamy
J^r - at the time of his examination taken in
Chancery on the parts and behalfe of William
Fibben Esq^r Deft at the suite of the Mayor
and Aldermen of the City of London
Governours of the St. Bartholomew Hospital
near Smithfield London Com^r

Niffrods

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This paper Book was shewed to W^m Parry Gent at the time of his examinacon taken in Chancery on the parte and behalfe of William Gibbon Esq^r deft. at the suyte of the Major and Cittizens of the Citty of London Governours of the S^t Bartholomewes Hospitall neere Smithfield London, Comp^t

NISTRODE.

William Parry was Clerk of Christ's Hospital from 1653 to 1704 ; and William Gibbon was Treasurer from 1662 to 1679.

The suit referred to probably related to a claim for 500 marks a year payable to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the Citizens of London under the terms of the Charter of Henry VIII.

To the Right Honourable Mr. Norton
Our Deare Lord & Mr. Thomas Treasurer
of the Governour of Christes Hospital
Right worshipfull & I have by your good order collected
gathered together a briefe note of the order manner
of the preaching in the church of the Hospitalles
Christes, Wyndesore, & of Thomas the Apostle
wherein you shall not only see the forward
willing myndes, & the bountifull liberal givings
of a number of good men: whoe only spent some
tyme & studie (as shunn) to advance & satisfie
this famous worke: But also you shall see
of a number of notable platte & worthy layde
for the improving of the same: And also the rarefull
myndes of the Governour to preserve the state of
these Hospitalles in these dangerous daies of
Quene Marie: when there was nothing all the
(but done not, done not, done not) but done

TO THE RIGHTE WOR^{sh}FFULL MR. NORTON MR.
AWDELEYE & MR. BANCKES, TREASURER, &
GOVERNO^{rs} OF CHRYSTE HIS HOSPITALL, &c.

Righte Worshipfull, I have vppon good occasion collected
& gathered together a brefe note of the order & manner of
the proceadings in the fyrste ereccon of the Hospitalles of
Chrystes, Brydewell, & S^t Thomas the Apostle, wherein
you shall not onlye see the forwarde willing myndes, &
the bountyfull lyberall handes of a number of good men :
whoe only spent their tyme and studie (*ad. sumn.*) to
advaunce & sette forwarde this famous worcke : But allso
you shall reade of a number of notable platts and devyses
layed for the accomplishing of the same : As allso the
carefull myndes of the Governo^r to preserve the state
of these Hospitalles in those daungerous daies of Quene
Marie : when there was nothing ells looked for (but
downe wth them, downe wth them).

William Norton (Treasurer 1582 to 1593), Thomas Audley, and John Bancks
(Assistant Treasurer) were all considerable Benefactors to Christ's Hospital.

Thyngs worthy to be glad in memorie & to be
knowne to surge as shall succede in office / For
as the physician can never cure his patient except
he firste examine, the grounds of his disease:
So likewise you that be called to be Govern^{rs},
shall never knowe when you doe well, except
you understand what others have done before you /
I have thought good therefore to present unto
you these briefe notes, not that I meane to
have them published or made knowne to the
world, for that were not tendency but for
that it shall please God to call you to be
Govern^{rs} of the same / I meane no doubt
of greates good service, & a place for men
of good consti^{tu}tion, bndledge, & discretion: surge as

Things worthie to be had in memorie & to be knowne to suche as shall succede in office. ffor as the phisicon can never cure his patient excepte he fyrste examyn the ground of his disese,—So lykewyse you that ar called to be governo^r shall never knowe when you doe well excepte you vnderstande what others have done before you. I have thoughte good therefore to present vnto you these brefe notes, not that I meane to have them publyshed or made knowne to the worlde, for that were not conuenient. But for that yt hathe pleased god to calle you to be Governo^r of the poore, A worcke no doubte of greate good service, & a fytte place for men of good conscience, knowledge, & discrecon : suche as

beare a merryfull mynde, & will not make tyme
with a lase, but I shal a faterly chere, & soke by all
meanes to contente you & your, & to p'serve y^e best
good thinge. w^{ch} other good men before I shal have
gotten, & losse to t^e release & maintenance of t^e p^r
p^ro: & not by extrodine dealing to bring in question,
t^e best thinge w^{ch} I shal have longe in myght, for
tyme is not thinge gyven to t^e release & comfort
of t^e p^ro: but yt firste p'p'ose of t^e our
good lyfing, & so by myght distrucion, grace &
distructe governement, yt may be contented &
augmented. And for t^e sat t^e best thinge contented
in t^eis booke shal only int'act of matters
incident to y^e governement, & I shal t^e p'p'ose
for dyvers causes under rep'are of y^e m^{ost} h^{on}our
unto whome I will imparte by y^e best mynde

beare a mercyfull mynde & will not make their will a
 lawe, but have a fatherly care, and seke by all meanes to
 contynewe love & peace, & to preserve those good things
 w^{ch} other good men before have gyven gotten & lefte to
 the relefe & mainten^{ance} of the poore : & not by extreame
 dealing to bring in question those things w^{ch} have bene
 longe in quyet, for there is nothinge gyven to the relefe
 & comforte of the poore : but yt fyrst proceedethe of love
 & good lyking, & so by wyse discrecon^{ce} grave and discrete
 governement yt maie be contynued and augemented.
 And for that the things conteyned in this booke dothe
 only intreate of matters incident to yo^r governemente I
 have therefore for dyvers causes made choyce of yo^r wo^{rds}
 vnto whome I will imparte these my traveiles

"By w^{ise} discretion, grace and discreet government it may be continued and augmented."—The present rent roll of Christ's Hospital, £69,000 a year, is the best testimony to the judicious care of the Governors in the past, and had they not been obliged to sell many of their properties in London and elsewhere, under compulsory powers, the Hospital's income would be very much larger.

As thinge necessary for yo^r place & calling, desiring
to see yt woulde please you to accepte this my
wido compellysed stile, in the good place, as if
my godd will y^ent into you. And yf I have
either omitted or lefted any comforte any thinge wor=
the memorie, or not so fully satisfied some
thinge as the cause requireth: ympute yt
either to the lacke of my knowledge, or to
inabilitie of myne unlearned head: youe y^e wante
of any godd will, yett yt maye be yf cause so
requireth I consider I will not only amende yt
but also augmente yt. yf therefore I finde
that you doe accepte & take this in good place,
aftermyght woe of the first my troubles beginninge
synsed now, I muste willing mynde: youe shall
not have manye daies (deus auspicate) godd willing

as things necessarie for yo^r place and calling. Wyshing that yt woulde please you to accepte this my rude vnpollyshed stile in as good parte as I wth my good will present yt vnto you. And yf I have eyther omytted or left vnperfecte any thinge worthie memorie, or not so fully sett foorth the some things as the cause requyrethe : ympute yt rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the imbecillitie of myne vnlearned head : then the wante of any good will & yett yt maie be (yf cause so requyre) y^t hereafter I will not only amende yt but also augemente yt. Yf therefore I fynde that you doe accepte & take this in good parte, esteming well of these my traveiles begonne and fynyshed wth a moste willing mynde : there shall not passe many daies (*deo auspicante*) god willing

but I will sett in writinge certaine abuses in the
governments of the part in this present time, with
suche delays for remedy of the same, And so
moste humbly desiring you not to denye or denye
of me by the I. of the, I take my leave, wishing
unto you moste happye in this transitorye worlde
in moste happye life in the worlde to come by the
constable's iudgement of Determination to the next god bring
us all. Amen. /

J. Howard
/

A

but I will putt in wrighting certaine abuses in y^r
 governmente of the poore in this present tyme, with
 sundrie devyses for remedie of the same. And so moste
 humblie desiring you not to iudge otherwyse of mee then
 I deserve I take my leave : wishing vnto yo^r wo^{rsh} bothe
 in this transitorie worlde a most happie lyfe : & in the
 worlde to come those vnspeakable ioies of eternitie, to the
 w^{ch} god bring us all. Amen.

J. HOWES.

"*Putt in wrighting*," &c.—The second volume was completed in 1587. It contains, *inter alia*, the author's opinions on the government of the Hospitals; the inadequacy of their income; suggestions for preventing the entry of "the beggars of England" into the City; for the erection of municipal houses in lieu of tenements in alleys; and of lodgings in "void places" out of the City, such as Whitechapel, for those stricken with the Plague; reference to the numbers of homeless children; and observations on the curriculum of the Schools.

A familiar & friendly Discourse
Dialogue wth sitting for & see
lystle order & manner of & exhortations
of the Gospell of Christes, Bridewell
and S^t Thomas & Apostle /

Dignitie / **M**as tere doer in my age tye lyfe number of
poore people as tere be at tye p'sent buying in tye
streetes of tye Cytye and mowndring in tye fields
so ydolous, being ready to attempte my mysteife
vpon my lyfelyt estate /

Dutic The number 24 is 24 is greater & yet in times
24 is more greater /

Dignität
Lohn des besten Verdienstes, in dem monde oder in
dem Fremde

Dntic

B.

A FFAMILIAR & FRENDELY DISCOURSE DIALOGUE
WYSE SETTING FORTHE THE FYRSTE ORDER &
MANER OF Y^r ERECCONS OF THE HOSPITALLES
CHRISTES, BRIDEWELL AND S^t THOMAS Y^r APOSTLE.

Dignitie. Was there ever in any age the lyke number of poore people as there ar at this present begging in the streates of the Cyttie and wandring in the fieldes so ydellye, being readie to attempte any myscheife vppon any lighte occasion.

Dutie. The number at this present is greate & yett in tymes past muche greater.

Dignitie. Howe dothe that appeare in any rcorde or in any Cronicle.

Dutie

By sundry & many plausible reasons /
Againe of I should sette downe the miserable estate
of this Lande in olde tyme when Julius Caesar first
suppressed the Brytens & kept them in subjection by
the yere of 453 yeres, or of I should set forth
the oppressions & spoiles done by the Saxons, when
first this Lande in downefall 487 yeres or of I
were able to set forth the terrible tyrannye of
the ruell Danes, when many shewles & spoyle of
this Lande many yeres, Then should I shew
the miserable estate of the people / when in the whole
lande there was nothing but penurie & beggarye /
But then should I be over tedious & make a greater
volume Therefore I will briefly begin with the conquest

of Rome

Dutie.

By sundrye & many probable reasons. ffyrste, yf I shoulde sette downe the myserable estate of this lande in olde tyme when Julius Cæsar had suppressed the Brytons & kepte them in subiection by the space of 483 yeres, or yf I shoulde sett foorth the oppressions & spoyles Done by the Saxons, whoe had this lande in governement 487 yeres, or yf I Were able to sette foorth the terrible tyrannye of the cruell Danes, whoe made havocke & spoyle of this Lande many yeres : Then shoulde I laie open the myserable estate of the people when in the whole lande there was nothing but pennurie & beggerye. Butt then shoulde I be over tedious & make a greate volume. Therefore I will briefly begin wth ye Conqueror

off probest documenten mit sehr guter bescheinigung
besitz in d. Landes & Externes /

It appeareth, that immediately after the conquest
the people of the Land were so oppressed by unjust
fines, taxes, & spoiles that they were not able
to satisfy the desire of the King's revenue
Normans, who subdued them by force tyrannous that the
the morality of the Land was to little to satisfy
their greedy desire, whereupon followed long cruel
wars, whereby the Land was restored unto
a multitude of poor people & it was long before they
could recover /

Secondly, after these pillars being removed
the Ed continued all to long, then came the great
wall raised between the two noble houses of Lancaster


8 York

of whose governemente Wee have greate testimonyes
bothe in o' Lawes & hystories.

It appeareth that ymeadiatly after the Conquest the
people of the Lande were so oppressed by rānsomes,
ffynes, Taxes, & spoyles that they were not able to
satysfie the desyer of the hungrye raveninge Normans,
whoe subdued them by suche tyrranye that all the
Wealthe of the lande was to lyttle to satysfie their
gredye desyre. Wherevpon followed longe and cruell
Warres, whereby the Lande was pestered Withe a
multitude of ydell people & yt was longe before they
coule be suppressed.

Secondly, after these perillous tymes were appeased w^{ch}
had contynued all to longe, then came the greate cyvill
Warres betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancaster

York. At w^{ch} tyme yt appereth by ^{the} histories ~
that the people gawe them selves to famous rulers ~
of yolland & to hye upon scyles. These rulers ~
contynued many yeres by reason whereof some of ~
singe a number of yoll yllfaring times. that yt ~
made many yeres before the tyme of the tyme of ~
people woulde be reduced to reformation.

 Finally, in the latter tyme of the most famous
prynces of the tyme of Henry the eighth. After the
mynning of Bullaigue & ending of the kinge's matters
yt appereth that there were grete numbers of
poore lute yoll & mysterles men dysposed into
dyvers parte of the Realme, but chiefly
about the Cittie of London. For w^{ch} cause
that most noble prynces gawe order to the Lord

maior

& Yorke. At w^{ch} tyme yt appeareth by o^r histories that the people gave themselves to faccous warres & ydellnes & to lyve vppon spoyles. These warres contynued many yeres by reason whereof there was suche a number of ydell pylfering Roges that yt was many yeres before these owtlawes & Rogyshe people could be reduced to conformetie.

Thirdly, in the Latter tyme of that moste famous & worthie prynce king Henry the eighte after y^e Wynning of Bullaigne & ending of the king's warres yt appeareth that there were greate numbers of poore lame ydell & maysterles men dispersed into dyvers parts of this Realme, but chiefly aboute this Cittie of London. ffor w^{ch} cause that moste noble prynce gave order to the Lorde

"Greate numbers of poore," &c.—"Through some causes not now thoroughly understood, the City of London had, about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., become the receptacle of thousands, whose idleness, want of regular employment or other means had made them fit objects for relief or correction."—Malcolm's *Londinium* II., p. 564.

Manner of Cyttezens to provide for the wounded soldiers &
 distressed wandering people might be made and redressed
 And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to provide
 in this manner the King gave unto the L. Mayor
 Commendation of Cyttezens the manifest cause of
 St Bartholomewes to be made a house to shelter
 the same the same distressed people who might
 380. 4. 2^d yearly to the relief & comfort of the poor
 people /

Dignitie The same was a noble foundation of the worthy King
 the latter end of the reign of Edward the first
 the so long as the world endureth

Dntie It was the 2^d fully foundation of the great year

C. in the

Maior & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded souldiers
& diseased wandring people mighte be cured and releved.
And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to proceade in
this acon the king gave vnto the L. Maior Comunalitie &
Cyttezens the mansion house of S^t Bartholomewes to be
made a house to harbour & cure the lame & diseased
people & gave w^{ithall} 380^{li} 4^s 2^d yerely to the reliefe &
comforte of the said poore.

Dignitie.

This was a noble foundacon of this worthie king in
the latter ende of his raigne his fame shall never die so
longe as the worlde endurethe.

Dutie.

It was & ys a goodly foundacon & did greate good

"*St. Bartholomewes*"—*v.* Rev. E. H. Pearce's "*Annals of Christ's Hospital*,"
pp. 11-13.—The Hospital of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, originally founded by
Rahere about 1123, was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1544 as the House of the
Poor. It was united to the Royal Hospitals of Edward VI. at a General Court
holden at Christ's Hospital, 27th September, 1567.

in the City during the greatest part of King
+ Edward's reign, but in the latter years of King Edward
the of fire began to be more frequent & especially to extend
so that the streets & lanes in London began to
burne with houses & houses for nothing can be
so surely established but that time and place
change the good contents & meaning of the first
founders, as hereafter shall appear upon the
like answer is of force. But this was not only
cause at that point, for at that time a number
of the were in so much of all sort, that the
streets, lanes were filled with
with a number of the best of the best, houses &
such so that St Bartholomew's Hospital was not

in the Cytte During the greatest parte of king Edwards raigne, but in the latter yeres of king Edwarde the officers began to be negligent and chefely the bedells so that the streates & lanes in London began to swarme wth beggers & roges for nothing can be so suerly establyshed but that tyme maie alter & chaunge the good entente & meaning of the fyrste ffounders, as hereafter shall appeare wherein the lyke occasion is offered. Butt this was not only y^e cause at that present, for at that tyme y^e number of the poore did so encrease of all sorts, that the churches, streates and lanes Were fylled daylye wth a number of Loathsome Lazars botches & sores so that St. Bartholomewes hospitall Was not

able to receive the tenth parts of the year
 more to be paid for / redemption the prisoners in
 their captivity and the people to be paid to the
 lordship of the relief of the poor people But often-
 ally the said lordship of the poor people (by the
 in a formance before the king in 2nd did so zealously
 made the king to give a law for the relief of the
 poor, that the king after the end of the formance
 sent for the Bishop of Exeter & conferred with him what
 remedy might be best to take for the relief of the
 poor After that conference the king wrote his
 letter to the L. of Devon, and willed the Bishop of Exeter
 to signify so much to the L. of Devon that he
 was the king's pleasure that he should be the

king's

able to receyve the tenthe parte of those that then were to be provided for. Wherevppon the preachers in theire pulpitts moved the people to provide & to gyve lyberally to the relefe of those poore people. But espeaciallye that worthie Bysshoppe Rydley whose in a sermone before the kings ma^{ty} did so zealouslye move the king to have a care for the relefe of the poore that the king after the ende of the sermone sent for the Bysshoppe & conferred wth him What course mighte best be taken for the relefe of the poore. After w^{ch} conference the king Wrotte his lres to the L. Maior, and willed the Bysshoppe to signefie so muche to the L. Maior that yt was the kings pleasure that he shoulde be the

"*The L. Maior*"—c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 16.—Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor, 1551-2. His Portrait hangs in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital, London, and is reproduced, from a photograph by Mr. Charles E. Browne, B.Sc., in "Annals of Christ's Hospital." At his funeral in May, 1556, all the Governors attended "with ther gren stayffes in ther handes." (Machyn's Diary, pp. 105-6). c. Ridley's farewell letter to the Citizens of London in Trollope's "History of Christ's Hospital," p. 46; and "Bridewell Royal Hospital," by Colonel A. J. Copeland, F.S.A., p. 25.

bringer of the said time, to the end that the
major part be the more careful to accomplish
the things requested /

Dignitie Most good success followed of the things time

Dutie The good success of the thing and good motion of
the things take very good effect /

Dignitie I wish you both the good success followed /

Dutie I shall be to direct you to the distance is
longer of the matter intrinsically

Dignitie My desire is to have the good success of the things

I wish

brynger of the said lres to the ende that the L. Maior shoulde be the more carefull to accomplyshe the kings requeste.

Dignitie. What good successe followed of the kings lres.

Dutie. These gracious lres of the king and good motion of the Bysshoppe tooke very good effecte.

Dignitie. I praie you lett me heare what followed.

Dutie. I shalbe over tedious vnto you, the discourse is longe & the matter intricate.

Dignitie. My desyer is to heare the whole discourse & therefore

"*King's letters.*"—Endeavour^s have been made to trace the original letter, but in vain. At that time such documents were regarded as private, and not official, so were retained by the Lord Mayor.

I wish you to do my parts contented /

Dutic I will answere to your request before parting
my knowledge & memorie shall assist me

Dignitie Adversary

Dutic After the L. m. d. i. e. his brother's son was re-
stored of the king's title & son & son's son & son's son
went to call some or another of the most illustrious
to appoint certain Aldermen to meet & confer
by then might more best to be done. And to
settle them in managing some platforme and rule
these great numbers of y^ell & y^ell & y^ell & y^ell
business might be removed out of the streets &
done.

I praie you leave no parte vntouched.

Dutie. I will accomplyshe yo^r request so farre foorthe as my knowledge & memorie will permytt mee.

Dignitie. Proceade.

Dutie. After the L. Maior & his bretheren had well consydered of the kings lres they thoughte yt very conveyent to calle tenne or twelve of the wysest cittezens & to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre wth them what were best to be done. And to sette downe in wrighting some plattform w^{ch} waie these greate nombers of ydell rogishe wandring beggers mighte be removed oute of the streates &

every sorte placed in sundrie houses the younge the aged
the sore & the lustie roge & every of these to be made
proffitable members in the comon wealthe.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of yo^r begining. I praie you goe on.

Dutie. This worthie Bysshoppe Mr. Docto^r Rydley whoe was
the fyrste begetter of those good beginings did not cease,
but effectually followed the L. Maior that then was
Sr. Richarde Dabbes whoe was a verye earnest man in
setting forwards of this worcke. So that after dyvers
meetings of the Byshoppe & other wyse Cyttezens they
devysed a booke wherein they had sette downe in what
sorte & manner they woulde have these poore

Printed for /

Digmitie Can you please sende brieflye to what effect
that book was /

Dutic I will doe my good will /
I have beene desired to take oute of the streets
all the filthy children & other idle & idle
that were not able to keep them & to bringe them
to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffriers
where they were desired to be an hospital for them where
they should have meate drinke & clothe & lodging
& learning & of fferre to attende upon them /
I have also desired that there should be a daye
made

provided for.

Dignitie. Can you sette downe brefelye to what effecte that booke
was.

Dutie. I will Doe my good will. ffyrste they devysed to take
oute of the streates all the fatherles children & other poore
mens children that were not able to kepe them & to bringe
them to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffryers w^{ch}
they devysed to be an hospitall for them where they
shoulde have meate drincke & cloths, lodging and learning
and officers to attende vppon them. They allso devysed
that there should be provysion

"Late dissolved house," &c.—This had been occupied by the Grey Friars from 1224 to 1538, when it was surrendered to the King (c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 3), who granted it to the Corporation in 1546, for the relief of the Poor, subject to various tenancies of private Houses within the Precincts.

made to keep the ships from the whole & urged a plan
 to send some ships to the coast of the sea to the
 ships the children in a fresh air in the time of
 sickness because they feared lest the disease
 corrupt the nature of the children who being
 taken from the country might be infected
 another being shared out in one house & put
 the whole Egypt in danger of infection,

Dignity The Duke of York very well for it is necessary
 it being a virtue & a honor

Duty The Duke of York is a very noble person
 & is a very noble person

Edmund

made to kepe the sicke from the whole and layed a platte
to have purchased Fynsburye Courte & there to have
kepte the children in a freshe aire in the tyme of sicknes
because they feared leaste throughe the corrupte nature of
the children whoe being taken from the dounghill mighte
one infecte another being packte up in one house & so
putte the hole Cytie in Daunger of infection.

Dignitie. This devyse I lyke very well for yt caryethe wth yt bothe
vertue & pollecie.

Datie. Then the Governo^r devysed that the sucking children
& suche as for wante of yeres were not able to

" *Finsbury Court*."—Probably part of the Manor of Finsbury adjacent to the
London Wall, belonging to the Prebend of Hollywell and Finsbury, and leased to
the Corporation of London.

Returne should be kept in the Countrey of Wales
at & after brought home

Dignitie I like very well of this daye I pray you make

Dutie There was also daye to be taken out of the
streetes all the lame & aged people since as
I had not any place to put unto and yet, should
all be conveyed to the Hospital of St Thomas
in Southwark where they should have meat
drinke & lodging Chirurgians & other officers to
attend upon them

Dignitie Here we must sort out very well & order
in words

Dutie

E

learne shoulde be kepte in the Countreie & allwaies at
Easter broughte home.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of theire devyse. I prairie you proceade.

Dutie. There was allso devysed to be taken oute of the streates
all the lame and aged people suche as had not any place
to goe vnto. And they shoulde all be convayed to the
Hospitall of St. Thomas in Sowthwarke where they
shoulde have meate, drinke, and lodging, Chirurgians
and other officers to attende vppon them.

Dignitie. Here ar twoe sortes very well provyded for in wordes.

Dutie. Truly they ar yet but in wordes

St. Thomas' Hospital was originally founded within the Priory of St. Mary Overie Southwark, between 1172 and 1207, for converts and poor children, and was dedicated to St. Thomas & Beckett.

By Letters Patent of Edward VI., dated 12th August, 1551, the site of the Hospital, the Church and part of the Endowment (£154 17s. 1d. per annum) were granted to the Corporation of London for a place and home for poor people; and by further Letters Patent, dated 13th August, 1551, the residue of the Endowments (£160 per annum) was granted as a purchase for £2,461 2s. 6d.

The site was sold in 1862 for railway extension, and the patients were housed in the old Surrey Gardens Buildings until the opening of the present handsome structure at Stangate in 1871.

Dutic Truly say Ie yet but in words but know you
shall know of Deeds /

Dignitic I longe to knowe the whole sume of this daye

Dutic I will provide me the rest / Then saye this daye
I shall be as good & lustie as anye man
as women should be both in age & be-
coming into sume, I hope to see you
all things as of this & be compelled to labour

Dignitic You shalge to me greatly I desire to knowe the rest

Dutic Then saye this daye I shall be as good & lustie as anye man
+ as women should be both in age & be-
coming into sume, I hope to see you
all things as of this & be compelled to labour

be comend

but anon you shall heare of deedes.

Dignitie. I longe to heare the whole some of this devyse.

Dutie. I will proceade wth the rest. Then they did devyse that all the ydell & lustie roges as well men as woemen shoulde all be taken vp & be convayed into some house where they shoulde have all things necessarie & be compellde to labour.

Dignitie. You delighte me greatly. I desire to heare y^e rest.

Dutie. Then they devysed that all the lazer people shoulde

The Lazars (the loathsome Lazars, botches and sores, p. 6) were a constant annoyance to the Citizens by their "clapping of dishes and ringing of bells" (Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 344), and were an ever-present source of infection.

The following extract from the Christ's Hospital General Account for April, 1553, shows the arrangement made for dealing with them :—

" Payd to the vj Lazarhowses adioynge to the Citie for the herbouringe of the
" poore whiche haue bene sente them from this howse and from S^t Thomas Hospitall
" accordinge to suche order as was taken wth the keepers of the said howses, whiche
" was for euerye poore person that shoulde be sente vnto them by the Gou^rnours of
" this howse they shoulde be allowed viⁱⁱ s^d a Monethe and payd monthly and euery
" of the keepers of the sayd howses to thintente they shoulde both charitably and well
" entreate shuche poore as shoulde be comitted vnto them, and also diligently look
" vnto them that none of their said poore shoulde come wthin the Citie to begg
" neyther wthin iij myle therof except only at the Dores of their said howses,
" euery of them ys allowed yerely xx^s to be payd Quarterly. And this order was
" taken the xxiiijth day of Septembre 1552. Sythen whiche tyme to this daye is
" vij monethes and to the said howses haue I payd as maye appeare by the
" particulers thereof only for the poore xxxij^{li} xiiij^s ij^d and for their haulf yeares
" fees iij^{li}. And by the consent of the howse when the ordre was taken cury of
" them had v^s whiche in the whole was xxx^{li} xxxvij^{li} iiij^s ij^d."

be removed out of the streets & also monthly repairs
 & also to be and that they should not know
 the King's subjects resorting to the City

Dignitie I hope these days be passing well

Dutie Every also days yet more, that all the day
 & also every one should be made known, that
 every of them should have a weekly pension
 according to his necessities

Dignitie I hope well of that days & of the of 2. charitable
 manner

Dutie Would you mind to that the City of London should
 to the

be removed out of the streates & have monthly pencons payde them to the ende that they shoulde not anoye the kings subiects resorting to the Cytte.

Dignitie. I lyke these devyses passing well.

Dutie. They allso devysed yett more, that all the decayed poore Cyttezens shoulde be made knowne & that every of them shoulde have wekelye a pencion according to his necessitie.

Dignitie. I lyke well of that devyse yt proceded of a charitable mynde.

Dutie. Nowe you maie see that the Cyttezens devysed

to cleanse the Cittie cleane of all sorte of beggers
from tyme to tyme / And because they shoulde not
encrease they shoulde to augment the number of
poore houses, to the end they shoulde daily
attende & walke in the streets & at the gates
of the Cittie that no Country beggers shoulde
come in to annoy or putt the Cittie to any
further charge

Dignitie It cometh weller for us that we shoulde
have bene meeting /

Dutie They shoulde also shoulde that all laie men
& women shoulde be sumed & made to be

shoulde

to cense the Cyttie cleane of all sorts of beggers from tyme to tyme. And because they shoulde not encrease they devysed to augemente the number of their beades, to the ende they shoulde dailye attende & wayte in the streates & at the gates of the Cyttie that no Countrey beggers shoulde come yn to anoye or putt the Cyttie to any farther charge.

Dignitie. A very good pollecie for wthout that the rest had bene nothing.

Dutie. There was allso devysed that all lame men & woemen w^{ch} shoulde be cured & made hole

"*Beadles.*"—By the terms of Henry VIII.'s Charter the Corporation were to "find eight persons to be Bedells to bring to the . . . House of the Poorsuch poor, "sick, aged, and impotent people as shall be found going abroad in the City of "London and the suburbs of the same, not having wherewith to be sustained. "And to repulse and avoid such valiant and sturdy vagabonds and beggars they "shall find daily within the said City and the suburbs of the same." Their wages were fixed at £3 6s. 8d. a year.

Second he brought to the Court of Labour he asked a
 reward for Second he suggested a law by which labour
 by proclamation, that the Court of Labour all he brought to the
 Court of Labour, the Court of Labour the Court of Labour
 he better paid for

Dignitie
The daye of all the next surer place here is a
greate platforme of a comon wealth & God will
bless the Cittie or Countrey wherein the
good among the people in excretion, you see the daye
daye & finally it was a good daye, but the
surer place took all the daye: yet if desire to
knowe /

Dutic *Et plattformtens dränare hade deltagit i*

Weyher

F.

shoulde be broughte to the house of Labour as allso all the
theves w^{ch} shoulde be acquytted eyther by their booke or
by proclamacon that they shoulde all be broughte to ye
house of labour & there kept vntyll they mighte be better
provided for.

Dignitie.

This devyse of all the rest surpassethe here is a perfecte
platforme of a comon wealthe & god will blesse that
Cittie or Countrie wherein these good accons ar putte in
execucon. You saie this was devysed & truely yt was a
good devyse, but what successe tooke all these devyses :
that I desier to knowe.

Dutie.

The platforme thus drawne was delyvered in

wrighting to the L. Maior & courte of Aldermen where yt was generallie well lyked. Wth this booke they delyvered a peticon in wrighting to this effecte that this their travaile myghte be putt in execucon & not die in oblyvion.

Dignitie.


This was a good motion & proceaded of a good zeale yt had bene greate pyttie that so good a worcke broughte to so good effecte shoulde so have bene buried.


Dutie.


God stirred vp a greate number w^{ch} did prosecute & followe the sute whoe never left the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen tyll they had order to proceade & power gyven them to doe all that was nedefull in that accon.

"Generally well liked."—"The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the
"consent of the brethren," i.e., the Aldermen.—Bidley's farewell to the Citizens.

Dignitie I like very well of your service. I would I could see you.

Dutie I hope to see you first at London this winter. I have
 the many contents of the Almanac & other good
 Cythereas the ^{live} made our full number of ^{live} ~~live~~
 of the ^{live} of friends to attend upon you to the
 some meeting will, namely, they will do my duty
 until they have brought the whole contents of the
 response

Dignitie I hope to see you first at London this winter. I have
 take in the ^{live} ~~live~~

Dutie I hope to see you first at London this winter. I have
 the many contents of the Almanac & other good
 Cythereas the ^{live} made our full number of ^{live} ~~live~~
 of the ^{live} of friends to attend upon you to the
 some meeting will, namely, they will do my duty
 until they have brought the whole contents of the
 response

Dignitie. I lyke very well of this decree. Proceade I praie
you.

Date. These that had fyrste drawen this platte chose as
many vnto them of Aldermen & other grave Cyttezens
as made up the full number of xxxth persons & chose
officers to attende vppon them to warne theire meetings
wth comonly they did every daie vntill they had
broughte this worcke vnto perfecte rypenes.

Dignitie. What was the nexte thing these xxxth persons tooke
in hande.

Date. These xxxth persons devysed to sende precepts to every
Alderman & to the Wardeines of every Companie to

"*Thirty persons.*"—"Of the Governors. Those to whom the whole charge
"and government shall be committed, as well of this House of Occupations, as
"also of the other Hospitals, are 30 in number, wherof 6 are Aldermen,—and 2 of
"the same 6 shall always be elected of those that have been Mayors of the City,—
"and 24 Citizens of London who shall be named and elected of the whole City."—
Bridewell Petition.

the officers that they were officers should
make diligent search within every of these
wards & parishes what number of persons
less than one what number of aged & lame persons
of one and what number of poor & aged & lame
women as men as also what number of married
couple were in every parish & ward within
the City of London & liberties of the same
after this search so made they all agreed to set
down in writing the same whole number in 2
books /

Dignitic This was done very good & indifferent to the
matter /

Putte This search being diligently made & presented
3
City

this effecte that they wth their officers shoulde make dilligent searche wthin every of their Wardes & companyes what number of poore fatherlesse children, what number of aged, lame & impotent persons and what number of ydell roges as well woemen as men As also what number of decayed housholders were in everye Companie & Warde wthin the Cyttie of London & lybties of the same. And after this searche so made they all agreed to sette downe in wrighting their whole numbers in a booke.

Dignitie. This was a very good course & incydent to the matter.

Dutie. This searche being dilligently made throughoute ye

Exchequer & A. B. C. of doing value & of doing
of doing company brought in some reports of doing
of doing of the fact of the year

Dignity It is not to be doubted but the number will grow

Duty The number will grow indeed as shall appear
viz:

of the goods returned	300
of the goods returned	200
of the goods returned	350
of the goods returned	400
of the goods returned	650
of the goods returned	200

The whole number of the year is 2160
to be of the fact of the year

Cyttie the Aldermen of every Warde & the Wardeines of every Companye broughte in their reportes severallye of every of the sortes of the poore.

Dignitie.

It is not to be doubted but the number was greate.

Dutie.

The number was greate indede as shall appeare, viz. :—

Of ffatherles children	-	-	-	-	300
Of Sore & sicke psons	-	-	-	-	200
Of poore men overburdened w th their children					350
Of aged persons	-	-	-	-	400
Of decayed householders	-	-	-	-	650
Of ydell vagabondes	-	-	-	-	200

The whole number ys as yt appeareth to be of

all sortes w^{ch} requyred present relefe - - 2160 (sic)

Dignitie I hope was yt possible that this little should
be so overjoyed wth your people /

Dutie For want of execution of the laws & by un-
lignate government as it shall hereafter appear
in the discourse of this present time

Dignitie And I pray you send me word as yt possible
to raise sufficient matter to reduce the present
misfortune of all these sort of people /

Dutie I will send you what sum of money was
raised & by what means as yt please to
attend the hearing /

Dignitie Will my Father & I thank you to

Dignitie. Howe was yt possible that this Cittie shoulde be so overchardged wth poore people.

Dutie. Ffor wante of execucon of good lawes & by neckligente governemente as It shall hereafter appeare in the discourse of this present tyme

Dignitie. Nowe I praie you showe me howe ys yt possible to rayse sufficient matter to releve the present necessitie of all those sortes of poore.

Dutie. I will shewe you what somes of money was raysed & by what meanes yf yt please yoⁿ to attende the hearing.

Dignitie. Wth all my harte & I thancke you to

Dutic These xxvj. persons did commonly mete every day in
 the inner chamber in the Guildhall where they
 firste agreede good to becommen they then shoud
 agreed to proffesse upon every of them shoud
 paye all some of money according to the callinge
 Abillitie some 20th some 10th some more some lesse
 There was also granted them the summe of three
 hundred and eighty shillings and was 200th of
 the whole summe at that tyme taken up in proffesse
 was 748 or thereabouts

Dignitie It byke this good beginning was

Dewtie That they followed the lawe very good success,
 for after this these xxvj. persons divided them
 selves into three parties agreeing to observe the
 same

Dutie. These xxxth persons did comonly mete every daie in the inner chamber in the Gvildhall where they fyrste thoughte good to begynne wth themselves & agreed to presse vppon every of them selves a severall some of money according to his calling & abillitie, some 20^{sh}, some 10^{sh}, some more, some lesse.

There was allso graunted them the fynes of twoe w^{ch} were chosen Shiriffs w^{ch} was 200^{sh} so y^t the whole some at that tyme taken vp in presse was 748^{sh} or there abouts.

Dignitie. I lyke this good begining well.

Dutie. That w^{ch} followed had allso very good successe. Ffor after this these xxxth persons devyded them selves into twoe partes agreing to devyde the

"*Sheriffs' Fines.*"—By Order of Court of Common Council, 6th September, 1552, of £500 received as Fines for refusing to take the office of Sheriff from John Crymes, Clothworker, Thomas Clayton, Baker, and John Brown, Mercer, £200 was assigned to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £100 to Christ's Hospital.

— mittie bedwens team & to allow all the producers
ministres, churchwardens & Elders of the
in favor of the better sort of dairy produce
before them, to the end to provide them with
the best produce on the best of their produce
more to a further benevolence & weekly pension
and to that effect they do hereby order
that the mittie & labourers within being
printed out they shall to dairy producers and
ministres the better to instruct & provide
people in dairy produce to the best advantage

Dignitie I can hardly believe that the benevolence of
London only would rise to a competent sum to allow
such a number.

Duties

1500

Cittie betwene them & to calle all the preachers mynisters, churchewardaines & sydemen & wth three or foure of the better sorte of every paryshe before them to the ende to perswade them that they shoulde drawe on the rest of their paryshoners to a francke benevolence & wekely pencion. And to that effecte they delyvered therewth a very fyne wittie & learned oracon being printed w^{ch} they gave to every preacher and mynister the better to instructe & perswade the people in every paryshe to gyve lyberallye.

Dignitie.

I can hardlye beleve that the benevolence of London only could ryse to a competent ~~some~~ to releve suche a number.

Dutic Every dayes all that your Honour be happy puffed
 to do my Justice & your will delivered me to the end
 of every night & gate of your grace & your
 benevolence to that good work. / Your will
 all be happy delivered to the wisdom of every
 company to the same efforts in the end &
 number brought in great sums of money, for
 men gave freely the work & so generally
 well liked the progress all at which time
 did continually spread the people to glorify
 all so that money came in abundantly /

Dignitie It is a joyfull thing to see by that the people
 were so ready to give the money to
 good work. /

Dutic

H.

Datie. They devysed allso that there shoulde be boxes provyded & to every Inholder there was delyvered one to the ende y^t they mighte gather of their ghests their benevolence to that good worcke. There were allso boxes delyvered to the Wardeines of everye Companie to the same effecte w^{ch} in the ende a nomber broughte in greate somes of money, for men gave franckly the worcke was so generally well lyked : the preachers allso at Pawles crosse did contynually perswade the people to gyve lyberally so that money cr^{me} in abundantlye.

Dignitie. It is a ioyfull thinge to heare that the people were so readye to gyve their moneye to so good a worcke.

Untill they should provide further / They shall be
delivered to the honest householder in London
should be made by the printed parchment
in glass the window left open for the
for the some of money the householder
to be

The. H. do. friendly. give & freely grant
forthwith, to be made to the
of the house for the
to be made to the
same

The. H. do. friendly. give & freely grant
to be made to the
should be made to the
of the house for the

give

Dutie.

They proceeded farther. There was a devyse that every honest housholder in London shoulde have a byll prynted wherein there was a glasse wyndowe lefte open for his name & for his some of moneye the tenure whereof is this.

T. W. doe franckly gyve & freely graunte foorthewth to be payde towards the ereccon of the houses for the poore & wekely towards the mainten^{ance} and continuance of ye same poore. . . .

These bylles thus made & prynted were delyvered to the churchwardcins to the ende that they should delyver them to the honest housholders of the paryshe & every man to sett downe

" *Adversary*," &c.—"This month of August (1552) began the great provision for the poor in London, towards the which every man was contributory, and gave certain money in hand, and covenanted to give a certain weekly."—Howes' *Stow*, p. 608.

gib deine name an gib seine: nicht es wendes güt
phantasy & malady /

Dignitie & good words & fine things & better must needs be
in greater sums of money.

Duties Upon the retourn of wagg boxes by the
bondswomen & being sent into a friend
back by the Clerk seen wagg ^{with} 2 p^{ts}
moved the L. in the Court of Aldermen
to sell downe againe bondswomen, w^{ch} they did
& they gave an answer w^{ch} was so agree-
able w^{ch} the Court was purposed of
that w^{ch} was turned over to the
Commons. To wit

Dignité

his owne name and his some what he woulde gyve presently & wekelye.

Dignitie. This was a fyne devyse & there must nedes ryse a greate some of moneye.

Dutie. Uppon the retourne of these boxes bylles & benevolences & every thing entred into a faire booke by the Clarcke then these xxx^{uo} persons moved the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen to sett downe their benevolence, w^{ch} they did & they gave an hundrethe pownds & 50⁴ a yere Lande w^{ch} the Cyttie had purchased of y^e king w^{ch} Lande was tourned over to St. Thomas Hospitall.

"Land," &c.—On 11th August, 1562, it was agreed that the Savoy and certain other lands originally given to the 3 Hospitals should be turned over to St. Thomas' Hospital, in whose possession they have since remained.

Dignitie If the 2nd of June 1550 that the first man took
in June /

Dutic After the first 1550th of June was the first
major & court of Aldermen to give the
supplies for the warre & for the first
poore people was willingly granted /

Dignitie What the first man took /

Dutic The first man of the first of the first of the first
Greiffiers was the first of the first of the first
& empty, only a number of the first of the first
for the first of the first of the first of the first
the first of the first of the first of the first
the first of the first of the first of the first

of the first

Dignitie. I see all things prospered that these good men tooke in hande.

Dutie. After this these xxxth persons prayed the Lorde Maior & Courte of Aldermen to have houses appoynted for the receyte & harboring of these poore people w^{ch} was willingly graunted.

Dignitie. What houses were theye.

Dutie. The one was the house of the late dissolved Greyffriers w^{ch} house at that tyme stood voyde & emptie, only a number of hoores & Roges harbored therein all nighte, the other was y^e house w^{ch} wee nowe call St. Thomas

hospital w^{ch} const^{ed} w^{as} & empty a long tyme
 + during in Elystos hospital there was one Thomas
 Byrket w^{as} of Elystos w^{as} & w^{as} w^{as}
 the Govern^{or} rem^{ed} & bought all his cables
 board^{ed} & other things w^{as} & w^{as} an
 inventory of w^{as} & w^{as} & w^{as}
 made w^{as} a rem^{ed} & w^{as} for w^{as}
 Elystos.

Dignitic These w^{as} w^{as} very rem^{ed} for w^{as} &
 a purpose but I think they w^{as} far^{er} out
 3 of w^{as} /

Dntie Yes they w^{as} sum^{ed} out of w^{as} & w^{as}
 3 w^{as} w^{as} & w^{as} of w^{as} to w^{as}
 w^{as}

Hospitall wth house stoo^de voyde & emptie a long tyme
saving in Chrystes Hospitall there laie one Thomas
Bryckett Vicar of Chrystes church wth whome the
Governo^r compounded & boughte all his tables beadsteads
& other things whereof there is an Inventorye of whose
lodging the Governo^r made them a compting house &
lodging for their Clarcke.


Dignitie. These houses were very convenient for suche a purpose
but I thincke they were farre oute of repa^{re}cons.

Dutie. Yea they were sumwhat oute of repa^{re}con & therefore
these xxxth persons thoughte yt good to make

Thomas Birkhed, by the Letters Patent of Henry VIII. dated 27th December, 1547, was appointed "the first original and modern Vicar" of the newly-formed Parish of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and was to have a fit habitation and a yearly pension of £26 13s. 4d.


On 4th March, 1553, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital agreed that he be granted £6 13s. 4d. quarterly for life "for his house which he had within "Christ's Hospital."

"At the suppression of the Monasteries, the Monastery of the Franciscans or "Gray friers escaped the fury by the protection or mediation of what good Angel "incarnate I know not. But surely it was God's good will it should stand."
—Howes' Stow, p. 982.

 regent of officers, so that you should put us to
to be Treasurer of Christe Hospital in the
year next after L. Michael, Thomas also
to be Treasurer of St. Thomas's
Hospital in Easter next. Also after the
year L. Michael of London

Thomas also agreed that forthwith each two
houses should be repaired & made more ready
to receive the poor

Thomas also ordered that St. Thomas's Hospital
should be made able to give 300
pounds /

 Thomas also ordered that Christe Hospital
should be made ready to give 500
pounds /

choyce of Officers, so that there was chosen to be Treasurer of Chrysts hospitall Mr. Roe w^{ch} was after L. Maior. There was also chosen to be Treasurer of S^t Thomas Hospitall Mr. Chester whoe also afterwarde was L. Maior of London.

They also agreed that forthwth these twoe houses shoulde be repayred & made swete and redye to receyve the poore.

They also ordered that S^t Thomas Hospitall should be made able to harbo^r & receave 300 persons.

They also ordered that Chrystes Hospitall shoulde be made redye to harbo^r and receave 500 persons.

Sir Thomas Rowe, Knt., Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor 1668, was apparently offered the Treasurership, but did not accept the post. as the Account Books of Christ's Hospital show that Richard Grafton was the first Treasurer.

That Mr. Chappin one of the xxiith of the
 last of June in the year 1600. ffetched the
 500 shillings of the said to the under the
 ffetched the 20 many blameth the 20 many
 of the said to be allowed for the same
 upon the said ffetched the 20 many the 20 many
 some to the 20 many the 20 many

The said 20 many appointed to the 20 many
 of the said to be the 20 many the 20 many
 the 20 many the 20 many the 20 many / 100.

Stephen Cobbe
 John Blondell
 Thomas Long
 Thomas Bartlett
 Thomas Eaton
 Richard Grafton

George Dodder
 Henry ffletcher
 Thomas Hunt
 William Peterfon
 Mr. E. ffletcher
 John Sadler

Allso M^r Callthroppe one of the xxxth persons tooke vppon him to provyde 500 featherbedds & 500 padds of Strawe to laie vnder the featherbedds & as manye blanketts & a thousande paire of shetes to be allowed for the same when he had furnyshed as many as shoulde come to a thousand marcks.

There was allso appoynted to eache of these houses Surveyo^r to see the worckes goe forwards whose names hereafter ensue. Viz.

	Stephen Cobbe		George Tedlowe
	John Blondell		Henry Ffyssher
These were for Xristes Hospital.	Thomas Lodge	These were for St. Thomas Hospital.	Thomas Hunte
	Thomas Bartlett		William Petersone
	Thomas Eaton		Mr. Essex
	Richarde Grafton		John Sawyer

Stephen Cobb, Haberdasher; Thomas Lodge, Grocer, Lord Mayor 1562; Thomas Bartlett, Stationer; and Richard Grafton, Grocer, were among the first Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It is also ordered that a proclamation be made
to have all persons

That also the order may be made of the
House of Commons to London that they should make
the City allowing them certain persons of the
house of the Governor of the City of London
for the purpose of the same

Dignity I wish you make reports of the names of the
good Governor for truly I am persuaded that you
were appointed of God to accomplish his good
works

Duty After all these things, to be, to be, to be
travels shall be made and to be in
the same of the same of the same of the same
more

It was also ordered that a proclamacon shoulde be made to avoyde all forreine beggers.

They also tooke order wth the men of the Lazar houses nere vnto London that they shoulde not anoye the Cytie allowing them certaine pencions & tooke bands of the Governo^r of those Lazar houses for performance of coven^{ts}.

Dignitie. I praie you make reporte of the names of these good Governo^r, for truely I am perswaded that they were appointed of god to accomplyshe this good worcke.

Dutie. After all these their metings, toyles, paines and traveiles taken, the houses grewe nowe to be in readynes & furnyshed wth all manner of nessaries

Forreign beggars, i.e., beggars from without the City.

mete & judgement whereupon the Governor meeting
at the Guildhall agreed together to make all in the
Compting house made for the Governor in England
available on the 21st Day of October 1552/ at
which time the same was made and was done
after following manner.

<p> Mr Martin Bowes Aldermen Mr Andrew Judde Mr John Olyve Mr Richard Mr Thewette </p>	<p> John Bidmore William Eggeston Thomas Stodde Guye Wood John Blundell </p>
---	--

Thomas Bartlett
 Clement Madero
 William Crompton
 John Chatteroppo
 Mr Lomte. /

mete and convenient.

Whereuppon the Governo^r meeting at the Gvildhalle agreed together to mete all in the Compting house made for the Governo^r in Chrystes Hospitall on the vith daie of October 1552. At w^{ch} tyme and place they mette whose names hereafter followe. Viz.

Aldermen.	S ^r Martyn Bowes	John Browne
	S ^r Andrewe Judde	William Chester
	S ^r John Olyve	Thomas Lodge
	M ^r Jarveis	Guye Waed
	M ^r Hewetts	John Blundell

Thomas Bartletts

Clement Newce

William Crompton

John Callthroppe

M^r Lonne

Mr. Lehigh
Walter Young
Thomas Fonten
Henry Miller
Joseph Miller
Thomas Locke
Mr. E. Boy
Thomas Eaton

Fingende Hill
 George Dodson
 Thomas Lunt
 William Peterson
 Edward Wright
 John Vinters
 Fingende Gustafson

[illegible]

Dignitie

1. Tracht 2. grünes Hemd 3. schwarz 4. rot 5. blau 6. gelb 7. weiß 8. schwarz 9. rot 10. blau 11. gelb 12. weiß 13. schwarz 14. rot 15. blau 16. gelb 17. weiß 18. schwarz 19. rot 20. blau 21. gelb 22. weiß 23. schwarz 24. rot 25. blau 26. gelb 27. weiß 28. schwarz 29. rot 30. blau 31. gelb 32. weiß 33. schwarz 34. rot 35. blau 36. gelb 37. weiß 38. schwarz 39. rot 40. blau 41. gelb 42. weiß 43. schwarz 44. rot 45. blau 46. gelb 47. weiß 48. schwarz 49. rot 50. blau 51. gelb 52. weiß 53. schwarz 54. rot 55. blau 56. gelb 57. weiß 58. schwarz 59. rot 60. blau 61. gelb 62. weiß 63. schwarz 64. rot 65. blau 66. gelb 67. weiß 68. schwarz 69. rot 70. blau 71. gelb 72. weiß 73. schwarz 74. rot 75. blau 76. gelb 77. weiß 78. schwarz 79. rot 80. blau 81. gelb 82. weiß 83. schwarz 84. rot 85. blau 86. gelb 87. weiß 88. schwarz 89. rot 90. blau 91. gelb 92. weiß 93. schwarz 94. rot 95. blau 96. gelb 97. weiß 98. schwarz 99. rot 100. blau 101. gelb 102. weiß 103. schwarz 104. rot 105. blau 106. gelb 107. weiß 108. schwarz 109. rot 110. blau 111. gelb 112. weiß 113. schwarz 114. rot 115. blau 116. gelb 117. weiß 118. schwarz 119. rot 120. blau 121. gelb 122. weiß 123. schwarz 124. rot 125. blau 126. gelb 127. weiß 128. schwarz 129. rot 130. blau 131. gelb 132. weiß 133. schwarz 134. rot 135. blau 136. gelb 137. weiß 138. schwarz 139. rot 140. blau 141. gelb 142. weiß 143. schwarz 144. rot 145. blau 146. gelb 147. weiß 148. schwarz 149. rot 150. blau 151. gelb 152. weiß 153. schwarz 154. rot 155. blau 156. gelb 157. weiß 158. schwarz 159. rot 160. blau 161. gelb 162. weiß 163. schwarz 164. rot 165. blau 166. gelb 167. weiß 168. schwarz 169. rot 170. blau 171. gelb 172. weiß 173. schwarz 174. rot 175. blau 176. gelb 177. weiß 178. schwarz 179. rot 180. blau 181. gelb 182. weiß 183. schwarz 184. rot 185. blau 186. gelb 187. weiß 188. schwarz 189. rot 190. blau 191. gelb 192. weiß 193. schwarz 194. rot 195. blau 196. gelb 197. weiß 198. schwarz 199. rot 200. blau 201. gelb 202. weiß 203. schwarz 204. rot 205. blau 206. gelb 207. weiß 208. schwarz 209. rot 210. blau 211. gelb 212. weiß 213. schwarz 214. rot 215. blau 216. gelb 217. weiß 218. schwarz 219. rot 220. blau 221. gelb 222. weiß 223. schwarz 224. rot 225. blau 226. gelb 227. weiß 228. schwarz 229. rot 230. blau 231. gelb 232. weiß 233. schwarz 234. rot 235. blau 236. gelb 237. weiß 238. schwarz 239. rot 240. blau 241. gelb 242. weiß 243. schwarz 244. rot 245. blau 246. gelb 247. weiß 248. schwarz 249. rot 250. blau 251. gelb 252. weiß 253. schwarz 254. rot 255. blau 256. gelb 257. weiß 258. schwarz 259. rot 260. blau 261. gelb 262. weiß 263. schwarz 264. rot 265. blau 266. gelb 267. weiß 268. schwarz 269. rot 270. blau 271. gelb 272. weiß 273. schwarz 274. rot 275. blau 276. gelb 277. weiß 278. schwarz 279. rot 280. blau 281. gelb 282. weiß 283. schwarz 284. rot 285. blau 286. gelb 287. weiß 288. schwarz 289. rot 290. blau 291. gelb 292. weiß 293. schwarz 294. rot 295. blau 296. gelb 297. weiß 298. schwarz 299. rot 300. blau 301. gelb 302. weiß 303. schwarz 304. rot 305. blau 306. gelb 307. weiß 308. schwarz 309. rot 310. blau 311. gelb 312. weiß 313. schwarz 314. rot 315. blau 316. gelb 317. weiß 318. schwarz 319. rot 320. blau 321. gelb 322. weiß 323. schwarz 324. rot 325. blau 326. gelb 327. weiß 328. schwarz 329. rot 330. blau 331. gelb 332. weiß 333. schwarz 33

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Mr Heywarde	Richarde Hill
Walter Younge	George Toedlowe
Thomas Ffenton	Thomas Hunte
Henry Ffyssher	William Peterson
Jesper Ffyssher	Edwarde Wythers
Thomas Locke	John Vickers
M ^r Essex	Richarde Grafton
Thomas Eaton	

to fo. 17. These Governo^r thus mette determyned to make choyce
of theire Officers wth shoulde serve in Chrystes Hospitall.
And fyrste they began wth one Thomas Cleaton whoe was
chosen Shyriffe of London being a baker wth whome they
compounded to sette owte his fyne in breade wth was one
hundredth powndes.

Dignitie. Truely a grave company of wyse men as yt

Appointed by their friends

Duties They also made their names of all other officers
not more than five each to serve in that house
to attend upon the children.

valuation of John Dinkers was 200 pounds for his share of the
in some place of 2 1/2 - 13 - 4

Charles John Dinkers was 200 pounds for his share of the 10 - 0 - 0

Edmund McWilliam was 200 pounds for his share of the 6 - 13 - 4

William McWilliam was 200 pounds for his share of the 6 - 13 - 4

William Dinkers was 200 pounds for his share of the 2 - 0 - 0

John Dinkers was 200 pounds for his share of the 2 - 0 - 0

John Dinkers was 200 pounds for his share of the 6 - 0 - 0
John Dinkers was 200 pounds for his share of the 6 - 0 - 0

John Dinkers was 200 pounds for his share of the 15 - 0 - 0

James

appeareth by their proceedings.

Duties. They also made their choyce of all other officers w^{ch} were thought mete to serve in that house & to attende vpon the children. Viz.

		<i>Li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wardeine of ye house.	John Vickers whose had yerelyc for his paines & service a gowne clothe of	2	13	4
Clarke.	John Watson whose fee and lyverye was	10	0	0
Stewarde.	William Smoothing whose fee was yerely	6	13	4
Buttler.	Thomas Mason whose yerely fee was	6	13	4
Under- buttler.	William Benne whose yerely fee was	2	0	0
Cooke.	Anthonye Idenon whose yerely fee was	8	0	0
Porters.	John Saepschead & John Fforeskeue whose yerely fee was to eache of them w th their lyveryes	6	0	0
Gramer Schoole Mayster.	John Robynson whose yerely fee was	15	0	0

John Watson was Clerk and Writing Master until his death in October, 1562. He was buried at Christ Church, 1st November, 1562, and a Pension was granted by the Governors to his Widow.

Most of these names appear in the first List of Salaries paid in June, 1553.

Warden.—This intended appointment did not come into effect. It was modelled on that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the celebrated Thomas Vicary or Vicars (Sergeant Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth) was Warden at a like fee.

Robert Balthorp.—The following Epitaph was inscribed on his Monument in St. Bartholomew's Church: "Here Robert Balthorp lies interred, To Elizabeth our Queen, Who Sergeant of the Chirurgions sworn Neere 30 years hath been. He died at 69 of years, December 9th the day, The year of grace 1600 twice. Deducting 9 away."

Gravel Mer James Schmen most yearly fee 10-0-0

A Deacon for writing John Watson most yearly fee 3-6-8

Exchequer for the school Thomas Lown and Thomas Cutler
A. S. C. most yearly fee to each of them 2-13-4

A Proctor for writing A Deacon of writing most yearly fee 2-13-4

Chirurgion Robert Blithgrave most yearly fee 13-6-8

Chirurgion Henry Budron most yearly fee 4-0-0

A Barber John Charles most yearly fee 2-0-0

A Dayler Robert Carter most yearly fee 2-13-4

Exchequer for writing Thomas Charles most yearly fee 2-0-0

Exchequer for writing Thomas Lown most yearly fee 0-10-0

signe

		<i>Li</i>
Gramer vaber.	Jeames Seamer whose yerely fee was . .	10 0 0
A Teacher to write.	John Watson whose yerelye fee was . .	3 6 8
Schoole- maisters for the Petties A.B.C.	Thomas Lowes and Thomas Cutts whose yerelye fees to each of them . .	2 13 4
A Schoole- maister for Musicke.	A Teacher of pricksonge whose yerely fee was	2 13 4
Chirurgione.	Robte Ballthroppe whose yerely fee was .	13 6 8
Chirurgione.	Henry Browne whose yerely fee was . .	4 0 0
A Barbor.	John Staples whose yerely fee was . .	2 0 0
A Taylor.	Robte Cooke whose yerelye fee was . .	2 13 4
The coale keeper.	Trongon Charsley whose yerelye fee was .	2 0 0
The mazon scourer.	Thomas Lucas whose yerely fee was . .	10 0

These were also embraced more Bachelors & by fine
 nobles were also embraced by which great regine
 places were soon greater soon before

Governor Mr. Cuthbert was also greatly for 1-6-8

Matron Dignity Cuthbert was also greatly for 1-6-8
 the first & by way of 1-6-8

Staffs D^{ty}. And doxy of team for greatly for
 regine boarda fact of 1-6-8
 of 1-6-8 for regine boarda fact

The Bunch John was also for his greatly for 1-6-8

The Bunch of Cuthbert regine
 for his attendant greatly for 1-6-8

The Governor did also make his like regine of
 of 1-6-8

There were allso encreased more Beadelles & their wages was allso encreased by reason that their pains was then greater then before.

		<i>Li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Governo ^r	Mr. Vickers whose yerely fee was . . .	1	6	8
Matron.	Agnes Sexton whose yerely fee was besyde a lyverey and 18 ^d a weke for hir boorde . . .	3	6	8
Systers.	xxv th and every of them had yerelye for their severall fees xl ^s & a lyverey and xvi pence a weke for their boorde wages			
The Bruer.	John Wasse had for his yerelye fee . . .			
	The Sextone of Chrystes church had for his attendance yerelye	1	0	0
	The Governo ^r did allso make the like choice of			

Officers for E^t Team 26 Hospital most generally for
were 26 following viz: /

Hospital Mr. William Mousette most generally for 10-0-0

Elmer John Mearns most generally for 10-0-0

Edward Fitzgerald Mearns most generally for 10-6-15-0

Antler John Wyllbourne most generally for 10-5-0-0

Book William Winderward most generally for 10-8-0-0

Chirurgians

John Enderby
Macedon Joseph
John Enderby
John George
John Parker
John Enderby

2249/6

Officers for St. Thomas Hospitall whose yerelye fees
were as followe. Viz.

			<i>Li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Hospitteler.	William Morsette whose yerely fee was .	.	10	0	0	
Clarke.	John Marleye whose yerely fee was .	.	10	0	0	
Stewarde.	Richarde Maye whose yerely fee was .	.	6	13	0	.
Buttler.	John Pyllsworthe whose yerely fee was .	.	5	0	0	
Cooke.	William Underwood whose yerely fee was .	.	8	0	0	

Chirurgions.

John Enderbye

Mathewe Johnson

John Anderson

John Sheryffe

John Parker

John Sturbutte

All such more (chirurgians except) f. 6 a
 charge of them for their several 15-0-0
 fees hereby

F The of fines and ransom of the children taken and received
 into the house to the number of three hundred and
 eighty two. Also the said of the same into St. James
 Hospital to the number of 260 / A number of the
 children being taken from the Dunsall (which they
 name to provide and also being of to 2 years old)
 and some of the said of the same being of to 2 years old
 in the Hospital of St. James / And a number of them
 of the children in Christ's Hospital as of the
 said of the same in St. James Hospital would
 rather dwell upon the quarters were absent
 of the said of the same into the said of the same
 number so that a number of them were thereby

X

to fol. 18

All these were Chirurgions whoe had eache of *Li s. d.*
them for their severall fees yerelye . . . 15 0 0

The officers thus chosen & the children taken and
receaved into the house to the number of three hundrethe
and eightie as allso the aged & lame into S^t Thom̄s
hospitall to the number of 260 A number of the
children being taken from the dunghill when they came
to swete and cleane keping & to a pure dyett dyed
downe righte & so lykewyse the poore aged & other
in the hospitalles dyed. And a number of them aswell
the children in Chrystes hospitall as of the Aged and
lame in St. Thomas hospitall woulde watche duely when
the porters were absent that they mighte steale oute &
falle to their olde occupa^on so that a number of them
were sharply

to fol. 18.

— — — — —
" *The children . . . received into the House,*" &c.—From Howes' *Stow*
(p. 608) we learn that the 23rd November, 1552, was the exact date of the first
admission both into Christ's and St. Thomas' Hospitals.

" *Dunghill*" = dustheap (c.f. "a dunghill of sea-coale ashes."—*Stow* 1633 Ed.
p. 180).

" *Dyed downe righte.*"—c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 47-48. The
earliest Register shows a very high rate of mortality, but the death rate throughout
London in Tudor times was terrible. Out of an estimated population of 120,000,
7,830 died in 1578, i.e., 65 per 1,000; and 6,762 in 1582, i.e., 56 per 1,000, while in
1593 it was upwards of 140 per 1,000 (c. Creighton's *History of Epidemics*
in Britain).

prynced before they could be brought to abide any
the boundes of thynt. Ioustes / Thus I shewde my
monnyng sorrowe, and sette adowne the order and manner
of thy beginning of thynt. Ioustes / These wordes also
wrote I wrothly by parrion to thy number of
vi. Iustices, deryng Ioustes /

Dignitie I moste hartely thank you, for you shewd such
greate plesure & if order in all my life tyme
shewd my thynt to be more delijghted and thy
thynt report.

Dutic These wordes of my more wyl I will
delijver unto you as hartely as I may /

Dignitie I will not be wntyngfull to you for thynt your
greate plesure & to shewle /

Dutic
of duty

punished before they coulde be broughte to abyde wthin the boundes of theire houses. Thus I have as my memorye serveth me sette downe the order & manner of the beginning of these houses. There were also releved wekely by pencions to the number of vi hundreth decayed housholders.

Dignitie. I most hartely thancke you for you have taken greate paines & I never in all my lyfe tyme hearde any thing that more delighted me then this yo^r reporte

Dutie. There resteth yet much more w^{ch} I will delyver vnto you as brefely as I maie.

Dignitie. I will not be vnthanckfull to you for this your greate paines & traveile.

"Sharply punished."—The punishment is not recorded, but we know that anyone who escaped from Bridewell and was re-taken as a vagrant was to be "whipped at the cart's tail, and on a repetition, to be treated as a rogue of the "first degree and have his ear bored," and at the third offence to be used as a felon. (Bridewell Royal Hospital, p. 48.)

"Pencions."—The care of the aged was, and is, as much the object of Christ's Hospital as the care of the young. Although the general funds are no longer applicable for this purpose, upwards of 1,500 aged pensioners are now paid out of special funds devised or given, mostly by the Governors, for the relief of the Blind and various classes of people.

Dutie

It doth me good to receive your so diligent and so
longe & tedious assistance & because if you
shall please in it to will please to send me
your kindest love with my thanks

For my time is so much occupied with my
diligent to raise the streets & lanes of the
borough & of other parts of the

There was also for the year register of the free schools
a place made to dispute with the scholars of the
free schools & other names & names of the
ward & the warding of the ward as best desired

The ward first made by the wardens & after
to encourage the year register to learning & after
the ward made on the by the wardens & after
yearly maintenance for the maintenance of the ward
the ward allowed of the ward to the ward

Dignitie

M.

Dutle.

Yt dothe me good to heare you so delighted wth so longe & tedious a historie & because I perceave you take pleasure in yt I will performe as muche as my poore knowledge will permytte me.

During this tyme the Beadelles were very busie & dilligente to cense the streates & lanes of Roges, beggers & of other forreine poore.

There was also for the poore children of the free scoole a place made to dispute wth the schollers of other free schooles & sylver pennes & garlands provyded towards the rewarding of suche as best deserved. This was fyrste erected by S^r William Chester to encourage the poore children to learning & after promyse was made by S^r Martyn Boes to gyve yerely mainten^{ance} for the continuance of yt but his mynde alltered & so yt came to nothing.

"A place made to dispute with the scholars of other free schools," &c.—Prior to the Dissolution these disputations were held in the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and revived for a year or two in the Cloister, i.e., the "Garden," of Christ's Hospital, where the best Scholars (those still of St. Anthony's School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of silver given to them by Sir Martin Bowes.—Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 64.

"The Town Ditch."—Began in 1211 and finished in 1213, this formed a Moat 200 feet broad round the City Wall. Stow says that it was "now of late neglected" and forced either to a very narrow and filthy channel, or altogether stopped up "for gardens planted and houses builded thereon."

A strip 890 feet long and about 80 feet broad was leased to the Governors by the Corporation of London, the first lease being for 50 years at 12^s per year. Much of this was let by the Governors; part was "a Buriengs Place bothe for y^e children of this House and Hospitall and for Christes Church Parische, called "after y^e name of y^e Hempe Yarde"; and part was "a Yard called or known "as the Town Ditch being a place of recreation for the children of this House and "for the laying of Timber." (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

Diagnostic



Dignitie. The furnytüre of these twoe houses wth wainescott
beadsteads & A thousande featherbeds ii thousande paire
of sheetes wth coverletts & blancketts accordingly could
not but ryse to a marveilous chardge besydes the making
& repairing of the houses.

Dutie. You have graceously consydered of the chardge w^{ch}
indeede surmounted farre the receyte w^{ch} was a lytle vnder
3000^l but god so wroughte in the harte of a number of
good men, that some men buylded and vawted the towne
dytche at their owne proper costs & chardges. And
other there were that boughte featherbedds, coverletts,
shetes, blanckets, sherts & smocks & disbursed greate
somes of moneye w^{ch} never came to any publicque
accoumpte so that god in secrete broughte greate things
to passe in

the endowments of this foundation /

Dignitie Truly it was openly made of God & begunne
in a blessed time /

Dutie It doth appere so, for that the virtuous wyse
king Edward the first the more the more the more
the better of this foundation, giving lands of
the foundation of this good works did of himself
commande & ordeine to be made & ordeine to be
the first that all the hymen belonging to the
revenue in London should be brought & delivered
to the officers for the use of the most necessary
sufficient for the common. And the more
Sufficient for the common & the more the more
hymen did great service in the most necessary
in the most necessary & the more the more
the more

the advauncement^e of this fowndacon.

Dignitie. Truly yt was the only worcke of god & begonne in a blessed tyme.

Dutie. Yt dothe appeare so, for that the vertuous prync^e king Edward^e whose godly lres were the fyrste begetters of this fowndacon, having knowledge of the forwardnes of this good worcke did of himselfe comaunde warrante to be made wherevnto he sett his hande that all the linnen belonging to the churches in London shoulde be broughte & delyvered to the governo^r for the vse of these poore, reserving sufficient for the comunion table wth towells & Surplyces for the mynysters & Clarke^s, w^{ch} linnen did great service in those causes & especiall in S^t Thomas hospitall where the Aged, lame

"Linen belonging to the Churches in London."—In a memo. in Cecil's hand of matters to be transacted at a Council on 24th November, 1552, is the following item: "To move the Ks Ma^{ty} that the newe hospit in 1548 maye have of ye Ks gyft the lynes of y^e Church^e in London." (State Papers (Domestic) Edward VI., Vol. 15, No. 51.)

& sore people were to be cured.

Dignitie. These twoe worthie houses ar perfectly performed : the children w^{ch} ar the Rootes of beggerye ar provyded for, the lame & aged ar removed, so that nowe there resteth only the thirde house for the lustie Roges & ydell vagabonds.

Dutie. Att this present the Cytie was unprovided of suche a house notwthstanding to accomplyshe that w^{ch} was promysed they cleansed the streates of ydell men & woemen. And as the tyme served theye broughte them into that parte of Chrystes hospitall w^{ch} is nowe the schoolemaysters house where they were kepte from doing any farther harme allthoughe not ymployed to any occupacons

"Idle men and women."—For many years adults continued to be admitted into Christ's Hospital. (c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 39.)

for your place should not / but is continued not
 longe for shortly after your death to make maner
 to the king and for your gift of Bridewell and
 in short time your obsequies / your names given
 shames your self & will with donation ring
 as yet provided because your will continued
 your whole substance of your gift of 200 your
 foundation /

Dignitie That of all your gift & desire to have /

Dutie Your will a fine supplication made to be delivered
 to the king in the name of your grace your
 will appointed to be at the delivery of your
 your most names your after and so viz.
 M^r Doctor Wyldes Bishop of London

Th^e m^r deliv^r

N

for the place served not. but this contynued not longe
for shortly after they devysed to make meanes to the
king's ma^{tie} for the house of Brydewell w^{ch} in shorte tyme
they obteyned. the manner & circumstances thereof I
will putt downe in wrighting as yt proccaded because
therein was conteyned the whole substance of the cause of
all the fowndacon.

Dignitie. That of all the rest I desier to heare.

Dutie. There was a fyne supplicacon made to be delyvered to
the kinge in the name of the poore & there was
appoynted to be at the delyverye thereof theye whose
names hereafter ensewe, viz.

Mr. Docto^r Rydley Bysshop of London

<p> <i>Ge^t Martyn Boob</i> <i>Ge^t Rowland Hill</i> <i>Ge^t Andrew Judd</i> <i>Ge^t John Gressham</i> <i>Ge^t John Olyde</i> <i>M^r William Eyster</i> </p>	<p> <i>M^r Lodge</i> <i>M^r Broom</i> <i>M^r Murre</i> <i>M^r Blundell</i> <i>M^r Bartlett</i> <i>M^r Grafton</i> </p>
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This supplication was delivered by the Bysshopp
 of London to the King in his inner closet at
 Westminster upon the sixth of the last month
 of March in the twentieth year of the said King's
 Majesty for the good governance in that good
 manner /

A Copie of the same supplication

For Jesus Christes sake ingete Dearemost
 sweet Sovereigne Lordes with the myghty
 prince & frendles people besyge your gracious Ma^{ties}
 to shew upon us your eyes of mercie & compassion
 in this

S ^r Martyn Boes	M ^r Lodge
S ^r Rowland Hill	M ^r Broome
S ^r Andrewe Judde	M ^r Marche
S ^r John Gressham	M ^r Blondell
S ^r John Olyve	M ^r Bartletts
M ^r William Chester	M ^r Grafton

This supplicacon was delyvered by the Byeshoppe of London to the king in his inner clossett at Westmynster vppon his knees wth a learned oracon in the comendacons of the L Maior & Cyttezens for their forwardenes in that good worcke.

A Coppie of y^e same supplicacon.

Ffor Jhesus Chrystes sake righte deare & moste dread soveraigne Lorde. Wee the myserable sore sicke & frendless people besече yo^r gracious ma^{ty} to cast vppon vs yo^r eyes of mercye & compassion

No les now by the mighte of god of almightie god
 the Citizens of London shew all valourously
 & tenderly looked upon that they shew not only
 divided helpe for & multitudes & distresses & the
 vertuous education & bringing up of the most
 & more children / but also shew in readiness most
 affitable & welcome entertainers for the continuing
 of us & in fully exercise by reason whereof
 we shall no more fall into that filthy snare
 of Hellish, wile, nor the more lecherous
 into beggerie & all miserie / but from henceforth
 shall walk in that fresse path of exercise
 is the yonder begger of all most vertuous
 & honest / But alas (most gracious Lord)
 howe we finde fault in the one of the
 all this to our trouble & hope of deliverance
 from that wretched vile estate cannot be attained

for lacke

Whoe nowe by the mightie operacon of Almighty god the
 Cyttezens of London have all readie so lovingly &
 tenderly looked vppon that they have not only provided
 healpe for o' malladies & diseases & the vertuous
 educacon & bringing vpp of o' myserable & poore children
 butt allso have in a readynesse moste profitable & wholesome
 occupacons for the contynuing of vs & o' in godly
 exercyse, by Reason whereof wee shall no more falle into
 that fylthie puddle of ydellnes, w^{ch} was the mother &
 leader of vs into beggerye & all myschefe, but from
 henceforthe shall walke in that freshe fyelde of exercyse
 w^{ch} is the guyder & begetter of all wealthe vertue &
 honestie. But alas (moste gracious Lorde) excepte wee
 fynde favo^r in the eies of yo^r ma^{ty} all this their traveile &
 o' hope of delyverance from that wretched & vile estate
 cannot be attained

for larks of garbo & lading / And therefore most
gracious sovereigne heere be shewing in Christes
name & for Christes sake shew compassiō upon
us that wee in this tyme no longer in trespases
for larks of garbo & that & othe sins of ydelnes
in this tyme for longer tyme be not ydles by
romes weale / Our fute moste deare sovereigne
is for one of yo^r houses called Brydewell & being no
doubte bothe cometh for us to lyste of yo^r ma^{tie}
allso to enioye, of wch lyste tye same for othe full
tyding & undoubted sake / but wch be tye wch
members of & saine Ihesus Christe, sent by him
moste graciously shew to yo^r graces in & saine manifest
in Ihesus Christe that we for his sake
& for tye saine that he shew shew to yo^r graces
& all tye faythfull comens of yo^r weale in
shewing

for lacke of harbo' & lodging. And therefore o moste gracious soveraigne heare vs speaking in Chrystes name & for Chrystes sake have compassion vppon vs that wee maie lye no longer in the streates for lacke of harbo' & that o' olde sore of ydellnes maie neyther longer vexe vs nor greve the comon weale. Oure sute moste deare soveraigne is for one of yo' houses called Brydewell A thing no doubte bothe vnmete for vs to aske of yo' ma^{tie} & allso to enioye, yf wee asked the same for o' sinfull lyving & vnworthines sake, but wee as the poore members of o' savio' Jhesus Chryste, sent by him, moste humbly sue to yo' grace in o' saide Maister's name Jhesus Chryste that wee for his sake & for the service that he hathe done to yo' grace & all the faythfull Comons of yo' Realme in

spending his most deare & precious blood for you
 & his most worthy in reward at y^e m^{tes}. g^{ra}nd
 y^eson to his members wth of his great mercy
 & acceptance & acceptance in o^r befalling ab^{undant}
 & y^eson to him selfe & y^e same y^e E^uangel^{ist}
 as a most acceptable y^este & fructu^{ous} oblation
 offered unto him & y^e son not wth but y^e doer
 o^r f^{ul}filling m^{an}y f^{ul}filling wth all ready g^{ra}ce
 rewarded y^e m^{an}y wth an e^uangel^{ist} radiant s^{er}vice
 according to his g^{ra}ce reward y^e y^eson
 an everlasting diadem & place y^e in y^e y^ellare
 o^r eternall glorie and not wth only but y^e
 whole Congregation & y^e more s^{er}vice y^e y^eson
 & y^e whole world s^{er}vice & will ing^{er}te & d^{iv}ine
 & y^e y^eson in y^e y^ellare wth o^r f^{ul}filling s^{er}vice
 f^{ul}filling m^{an}y to p^{er}son defende y^e m^{an}y b^{er}te wth
 for ever /

spending his moste deare & precious blood for you & vs
 maie receyve in rewarde at yo^r ma^{ty}s handes gyven to vs
 his members w^{ch} of his greate mercye he accoumpteth &
 acceptethe in o^r behalfe as graunted & gyven to him selfe
 the same yo^r Graces house as a moste acceptable gyfte &
 swete oblacon offered vnto him, & then not wee but he,
 even o^r saide mayster & savio^r, w^{ch} all ready hathe
 crowned yo^r ma^{ty} wth an earthely crowne, shall according
 to his promyse crowne yo^r grace wth an everlasting
 Diademe & place you in the pallace of eternall glorie, and
 not wee only but the whole Congregacon & churche
 spread throughout the whole worlde shall & will nighte
 & daie calle & crye incessantlye vnto o^r saide loving &
 swete savio^r & m^r to preserve & defende yo^r ma^{ty} bothe
 nowe & for ever.

Dignitie This supplication was very well received and to
your purpose & it was accordingly delivered & I
trust it shall be your offer, & your good
request was all done

Dutie Before your supplication your name was noted
that in writing & delivered to your Council
of the whole contents & meaning of the L. Major
& Citizens, & that you would employ your son
of Bridewell, & the Land of the Adversary
obtaining thereof your good the Lord to
be earnest suitors unto the King /

Dignitie I pray you send me the L. Major and
Citizens offer this back to the Lord of the Council before
it was returned or did the L. of the Council

Demando

Dignitie. This supplicacon was very well pende and to good purpose & yt was as orderly delyvered, & I trust yt tooke as goode effecte. I praie you what was ells done.

Dutie. Besyde the supplicacon there were good notes putt in wrighting & delyvered to the Counsaile of the whole entente & meaning of the L. Maior & Cyttezens, howe they woulde employe the house of Bridewell & the Lands of the Savoie, for y^e obteyning whereof they praied the Lordes to be earnest suters vnto the kinge.

Dignitie. I praie you shewe me did the L. Maior and Cyttezens offer this booke to y^e Lords of y^e Counsaile before yt was requyred, or did the L. of the Counsaile

Demando yt /

Dutic

Bydend of the Counsaile & wysed men to the furtherance
of theire duties required by me to putt in writing thing
theire whole entente & purpoe of theire doynge
that they might be perswaded of the good meaning
of the Cytie & that they shoulde be the
better able to provide the king to graunte theire
request, And so the Cytie shoulde make doore
bookes, whereof one was given to the king, one
to the L. of the Counsaile sent to the Bysshoppe
of Canterbury & to dyvers others /

Dignitie

I woulde be glad to see what is contained in the
bookes / And therefore if yt be not to greuous a
charge I praye you make reports thereof /

Dutic

demaunde yt.

Dutic.

Dyvers of the Counsaile y^t wyshed well to the further-
ance of theire sute requyred them to putt in wrighting
theire whole entente & purpose of their devyses that they
mighte be satysfyed of y^r good meaning of the Cyttie &
that then they shoulde be the better able to perswade the
king to graunte theire request. And so the Cyttezens
made dyvers bookes, whereof one was gyven to the kinge,
one to the L of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshoppe of
Canterbury & to dyvers others.

Dignitie.

I woulde be glad to see what is containyd in that
booke. And therefore yf yt be not to greate a volume I
praie you make reporte thereof.

Dicers Books.—Two of the originals are still in existence : one in the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a copy of which appears in the 32nd Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners—Parker being the " Bysshoppe of Canterbury " referred to. The other is in the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, No. 604, p. 176, and is reprinted in the " Supplement to the Memoranda " relating to the Royal Hospitals, " p. 32. (c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 29.)

In the General Account for 1553 there is the following entry in the month of November : " Paid to John Pilesworth for the writinge of certayne copies of the "state of Chrystes Hospitall and for one Alphabett of Lres. VI."

Duties I shall not need to spend so much time for as
that which you have past I have in a brief of
of other things to the Governor of the
Hospital and the young men and women
and the rules of the house of the
containing in the former deeds /

Dignities It were greatly to be desired that the King should
be so soon forgotten /

Duties The patronage of the King is not only a great
privilege but also a great burden and a great
responsibility. The King is the patron of the
Hospital and the young men and women
and the rules of the house of the
containing in the former deeds /

Dignities
The King

Dewtie. I shall not nede to spende so muche tyme for not yet viii. yeres past I gave in a brefe of y^t & of other things to the Governo^r of Chrystes hospitall allthoughe nowe owte of memorye & againe the whole substance of the booke is conteyned in the former devyses.

Dignitie. It were greate pyttie that so good a thing shoulde so soone be forgotten.

Dutie. The pollecie was good & yt had as good successe for the king did not only graunte vnto them theire whole sute but also became ffounder & patrone of the hospitalls & gave wthall the Lands of the Savoie to the value of 450^l a yere wthall y^e moveables aswell the plate as other things.

"*A brief*," &c.—This was diligently searched for in 1889, but without success. Had it been extant in the days of William Parry, he would doubtless have produced it as evidence.

"*Gave withal the Lands of the Savoy*."—The gift was announced by the King to the Lord Mayor at Whitehall, on 10th April, 1553. (v. Howes' *Stow*, p. 609).

Dignitie' This was a goodly yeste but I praye you tell me
what became of all type of fiores belonging to y^e house

Dutie The thinge remembred w^{ch} the Cyttie hath done
officer should have his accustomed steynde or
wages during his life w^{ch} he hath in quarter by
the Cyttie w^{ch} came yearly to 101-6-8 and
his type officers dyed so type portions w^{ch} it
was also founde that the said w^{ch} in debt
w^{ch} the Cyttie make order to p^{ay} 178-12-9

Dignitie Being I have p^{re}ceded your f^{or}mer in this town last
me to satisfy y^e of you w^{ch} was p^{re}ceded
the thinge to departe from so heavily full & house as
Bridewell was so w^{ch} by y^e f^{or}mer w^{ch} so w^{ch}
w^{ch} by y^e f^{or}mer so lately bought, and also w^{ch}
w^{ch}

Dignitie. This was a goodly gyfte but I praie you tell me what became of all the Officers belonging to y^e house.

Dutie. The kinge coven^{nt}ed wth the Cyttie that every Officer shoulde have his accustomed stypende or wages During his lyfe payde him quarterlye by the Cyttie w^{ch} came yerely to 101^l 6^s 8^d. And as these Officers dyed so these pencions ceased. It was allso founde that the Savoie was in debte w^{ch} the Cyttie tooke order to paie 178^l 12^s 9^d.

Dignitie. Seing I have proceaded thus farre in this acco^{un}t lett mee be satysfyed yf you can what shoulde move the kinge to departe from so bewtyfull a house as Bridewell was so rytechely garnyshed wth so greate chardges & being so lately buylded, and allso what

moved type line to read into type Landes of type
Savie to be Exotic /

Duke



fyrste for the cause of Brydewell & other late
 benefactors not that you can infinite redress, but the
 tyrannical wrongs made since that all the first
 made waste & waste to you made no remedy to it
 but to provide a stinking land order & flye & flye
 with. Did so continually know the cause, that the
 kinge had no pleasure in it & did therefore the
 kinge beinge decayed by the excesses & disorders
 it to be good in use & good indeed & it to be done
 it to be the worst & the worst to be at any charge
 in keepinge of it or to suffer it to fall & decaye
 so not profitable to any & did the kinge & the shew
 the reason that indeed the kinge for that the

fynd

moved the kinge to convarte the Landes of the Savoie to the Cytte.

• Dutie.

Ffyrste for the house of Brydewell yt was latelye buylded & not wthout an infynite chardge, but the scytuacon thereof was suche that all the coste was caste awaie, there was no coming to yt but throughe stincking lanes or over a fylthy dytche w^{ch} did so continually anöye the house, that the kinge had no pleasure in yt. And therefore the kinge being requyred by the Cyttezens to converte yt to so good a vse god moved his harte to bestowe yt to that vse rather then to be at any charge in keping of yt or to suffer yt to falle downe & so not proffitable to any. And this I am suer was the Reason that moved the king. for at that

"*Bridewell*."—St. Bride's or St. Bridget's Well. From the days of William the Conqueror this had been a Royal Fortress or Palace situate at the West end of the City. For some time it was occupied by Wolsey, but reverted to Henry VIII., by whom it was repaired in 1522. (c. "*Bridewell Royal Hospital*.")

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon FitzMary, Sheriff of London, in 1246, was included in Henry VIII.'s gift to the City, and was united to Bridewell in 1556.

tyme it stood vnder the daily scourge by the sword
 And now as touching the turning down of the
 said land you shall vnderstand that the said
 was erected by King Henry the sixth in the tyme
 of the first rebellion for the punishment of the
 men & for the punishment of the subjects that they
 might be made to drink & to drink for a tyme
 the punishment being suppressed & so no more
 of them / & as for the punishment of the subjects / as it
 was then & remaineth the same now as then but
 remaineth the same & still offering to do so by the
 reward in it might & every morning to be done
 at the gates of the said land or at the gates
 of the said land all the time of the said tyme as
 then in the first & second time & at night the same
 were rewarded in the said land & so the said was

ending

tyme yt stood voyde & was daily spoylde by the keepers. And nowe as touching the tourning over of the Savoie lands you shall vnderstand that the Savoie was erected by king Henry VIIth in the tyme of papystrie chiefly for pylgrymes, wayfaring men, & for maymed & brused souldiers that they myghte have meate drincke & lodging for a tyme. The pylgrymes being suppresssd & so no use of them, & as for suche wayfaring men & souldiers as y^t house did comonly harbo^r were none other but comon Roges & ydell pylfering knaves w^{ch} theye receyved in at nighte & every morning tourned oute at the gates wthout meate drincke or clothe & so laie wandring all daie abrode seeking their adventure in fylching & stealing & at nighte came & were receyved in againe. And so the Savoie was

"The Savoy."—*Cl. 1207* 1443 Ed. p. 214.

noting alle but a murther of all villains / The
renewed & pffite of the same name vngly to
the of the murther more more vngly
officers of the house
And so the virtuous prince king Edward the
great the son in converting the land to the
Celtic more the more vngly the pffite
And the good king did not forgette that to the
mynge men should be vngly for so vngly
the Celtic that the should pffite for the
the Celtic the pffite in the
hospital more the more vngly the
more the more vngly the more
to the number of

The noble prince king Edward the pffite ..
the more to the .. the more ..
the more .. the more ..
engraved

nothing ells but a nurserye of all villanie. The Revenewes & proffits of the Rents came wholly to the vse of the maysters whoe were pryestes & officers of the house.

And so the vertuous prince king Edwarde had greate Reason in converting the lands to the Cyttie where the poore receaveth the proffits. And this good king did not forgette that wayfaringe men shoulde be relieved for he coven^{nt}ed wth the Cyttie that they shoulde provyde for them w^{ch} the Cyttie dothe performe in S^t Thomas Hospitall where there ar a number daily lodged over & besydes theire owne poore which ar comonly to the number of

This noble prince kinge Edwarde the sixte did allso gyve to the L. Maior & Cyttezens in y^e saide fowndacon power & aucthoretie to searche

" Authority to search," &c.—c. Charter.

enquire & sell into in London & myddelburgh & other
suffices & other exchangers & highland buyers & the
others of the same & same buyers men & women & you
to apprehend & send to Bridewell by highway
indoor or outdoor to prison or to court as shall seeme
good to your discretions /

Dignitie You & I have answered meekly & as I praye
you of such importance but now you & I have
another thing into my & I have to say to my

Dutie What is to be done?

Dignitie What must be done to raise money to
defend the rest of the world as to the
necessary instruments for the same to
have money in store ready to disburse /

Dutie

L.

enquyre & seke owte in London & Myddellsexe all ydell
Ruffians & taverne haunters vagabonds beggers & all
persones of yll name & fame bothe men & woemen & them
to apprehende sende & comytte to Bridewell & by any
other waies or meanes to punyshe or correcte as shall seme
good to their discreations.

Dignitie. You have awnswere me fullye yt was a pryncelye
gyfte & of greate importance but nowe yo^r have putt
another thinge into my heade that maketh me to muse.

Dutie. What is that ?

Dignitie. What course took the Governo^r to rayse moneye to
defraie all these chardgeable accōns as to prepare necessarie
Instruments for sundrie occupacons & to have money in
stocke readye to disburse.

Dutic I will be I maye satisfye yo^r
 ffirste bye confidered byt bye the ordynance
 from the Citye of London, bothe particular bye generally
 grante some of moneye & bye proper name bye daye
 to take in name some waye, with to burden of daye
 shalbe & companies shalbe some of moneye bye particular
 from the shalbe ordynance, bothe bye companies & bye shalbe
 burdened of I shalbe not be due ordynance

Dignitic I praye you sett them ordynance in order for mye labouring

Dutic You shalbe remembred more

Applis bye Mervens—100 th	Bye Shymers—70 th
Bye Ervons—100	Bye mervens—100
Bye Lybby Merv—100	Bye Saltors—70
Bye Drapers—100	Bye frommengers—40
Bye fframengers—100	Bye mervens—40
Bye Goldsmiths—100	Bye Saltors—100

Dutie. I will as I may satysfie yo^u Ffyrste they consydered that they had drawne from the Cyttezens, bothe particulerly & generally greate somes of moneye & therefore nowe the devysed to take a newe course w^{ch} was to borrowe of every halle & Companies severall somes of moneye w^{ch} particulerly I coulde sette downe, bothe the Companies and the somes borrowed yf I shoulde not be over tedious.

Dignitie. I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge.

Dutie. You shall comaunde mee.

	£i		£i
Imprimis the Mercers .	100	The Skynners .	70
The Grocers .	100	The m ^c chantaylo ^u .	100
The Habdashers .	100	The Salters .	70
The Drapers .	100	The Ironmongers .	40
The Fysshmongers .	100	The Vinteners .	40
The Goldesmythes .	100	The Clothworkers .	100

— — — — —
 "Borrow" = ask or beg, as in Exodus III. 22.

Every Hall and Company.—In accordance with Act of Common Council, February, 1554-5 (c. "Bridewell Royal Hospital," pp. 37, 38).

T. & E. Spicars — ^h 20
 T. & E. Brucers — 20
 T. & E. Childersmellers 20
 T. & E. Daintons 9 5
 T. & E. Doulters 9 10
 T. & E. Baringsurgens 20
 T. & E. Emriars 10
 T. & E. Bodwysers 6
 T. & E. Imbruders — 5
 T. & E. Walsworthmellers 5
 T. & E. Denters 40
 T. & E. Mollparks — 10
 T. & E. Westlers 10
 T. & E. Ffrutens 5
 T. & E. Malsons 5
 T. & E. Jorners 5
 T. & E. Whistlers 5
 T. & E. Koffelamars
 T. & E. Towners
 T. & E. Pdaers 3
 T. & E. Wonders 5
 T. & E. Starners 5
 T. & E. Fforders 5
 T. & E. Longers 4
 T. & E. Turners 5

T. & E. Broomebakers — ^h 5
 T. & E. Longe Banoftmellers
 makers — 2
 T. & E. Glasfours — 5
 T. & E. Bakers — 10
 T. & E. Colatysfellers 40
 T. & E. Carpenters — 10
 T. & E. Cutlers — 10
 T. & E. Saddlers — 40
 T. & E. Syrdlers — 30
 T. & E. Ingolders — 20
 T. & E. Enopers — 20
 T. & E. plomers — 5
 T. & E. Condrechers 15
 T. & E. Armors 10
 T. & E. fflaters 5
 T. & E. Brinklars 5
 T. & E. butchers — 20
 T. & E. Skidners — 10
 T. & E. Woodmongers 10
 T. & E. Blacksmiths
 T. & E. Spicers 5
 T. & E. ffruers — 5
 T. & E. Vpellsors — 10
 T. & E. ffryers — 5

	£i		£i
The Diers . . .	20	The Browne Bakers .	5
The Bruers . . .	20	The longe Bowestringe	
The Tallowch ⁿ ndlers	20	makers . . .	2
The Painters . . .	5	The Glasyers . . .	5
The Poulters . . .	10	The Bakers . . .	10
The Barborsurgeons .	20	The leathersellers .	40
The Curriars . . .	10	The Carpenters . . .	10
The Bowyers . . .	6	The Cuttlers . . .	10
The Imbroderers . .	5	The Sadlers . . .	40
The Waxch ⁿ ndlers . .	5	The Gyrdlers . . .	30
The Pewterers . . .	40	The Inholders . . .	20
The Wollpackers . .	10	The Cowpers . . .	20
The Pastlers . . .	10	The plomers . . .	5
The Ffruterers . . .	5	The Cordwainers . .	15
The Masons . . .	5	The Armorers . . .	10
The Joyners . . .	5	The ffletchers . . .	5
The Plasterers . . .	5	The Bricklaiers . .	5
The bottellmakers & y ^e		The butchers . . .	20
Tourners . . .	—	The Skryveners . .	10
The Paviars . . .	3	The Woodmongers .	10
The Weavers . . .	5	The Blacksmythes &	
The Stacioners . . .	5	the Spurriers . . .	5
The Ffownders . . .	5	The ffarriars . . .	5
The Loryners . . .	4	The vpholsters . .	10
The Turno ⁿ . . .	—	The Greye tawyers .	5

Dignitie The course was well taken w^{ch} the money was
improved accordingly /

Dutie The money was in verry good order & dyed
the men gave charge to keep the receipt of
improvements & besides the wages w^{ch} before was
payed to the soldiers & to the
other was brought into the treasury w^{ch}
good portions of money in hand /

The w^{ch} was also a p^{er}son or two granted to buy
wax & wale to serve the w^{ar} of the C^ol^l & the
rest to be converted to the stock & to serve the
flock & w^{ar} /

Dignitie There were all the w^{ar} some of money
employed /

Dutie
the p^{er}son

Dignitie. This course was well taken yf the moneye were
aunswered accordinglye.

Dutie. The moneye came in verye good order & dyvers good
men gave largelye to fynyshe the house of occupacons
& besydes the boxes wh^{ch} before was delyvered to the
Inholders & to the . . . & other were broughte into the
Treasurers wth good porcons of moneye in them.

There was allso a fyftene or twoe graunted to buye
wood and coale to serve the poore of the Cyttye & the
rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the Idell a
worcke.

Dignitie. Howe were all these greate somes of money imployed.

"*A Fyfteen or two*,"—By order of Court of Common Council, 4th August, 1579, two Fifteenthis were levied for Bridewell. ("Bridewell Royal Hospital," p. 52).

[illegible]

And to be bought to good & noble friends & neighbors
 & to be sold to the poor & needy to consume & enjoy

Dignität. Manne f. gradus f. reine eddyß und plattform.
gradus to efforte und manne efforte by typeranting
of tyte eouß, so tyte manne tyte struktos of tyte

Cyrtus

R:

Dutie.

The Governo^r at this present boughte suche ymplements as was necessarie to sette the ydell aworcke, and now they receave into the house of Brydewell all y^e ydell Roges & strompets that were wandring aboute the Cytte: they buylded & severed Roomes & made lodgings for the prysoners: they allso chose officers, as Porter, Cooke, Stewarde & other that were surveio^r of the workes & a Matrone to governe the synglewoemen w^{ch} were in nomber at that tyme

And they boughte Woode & coale & made a Wharfe & so there was meanes ynoughe to consume moneye.

Dignitie.

Nowe I perceave their devyse and plattformie grewe to effecte & was made perfecte by the erecting of this house, so that nowe the streates of the

Cittie were reformed of all sorts of beggars. the
poore that were resident in the house by the streets,
the lame & blind in the house by the streets. the
Lazar house in the large house was recom-
mended to the, the good house of the streets
were brought to Bridewell, & the dwelling
house were added by the good works. The
works were begun in the good house to be
good success of the reformation were impos-
sible to the beginning. The good house was
now in the Christian Kingdom.

Duties The works of the first year
were done to a full perfection, and the
the Cittie in the last day and now was

Bridewell

Cyttie were cleared of all sortes of beggers, the poore fatherlesse children in a house by themselves, the lame & aged in a house by them selves, the Lazar kepte in the Lazer house & were compounded wthall. The ydell lustie Roges and strompets were broughte to Bridewell, & the decayed housholder releved by pencyons wekely. This worcke was begune in a good tyme & tooke good successe yf the contynuanee were aunswerable to the begining. The lyke provysion was never in any Chrystian kingdome.

Dutie.

The whole worcke & devyse of the fyrste chosen governo^r came nowe to a full perfection, nowe was the Cittie in hir bewtie. And nowe was

Bridewell in his prison all the Englishes & younges
of your country well bestowed & provided for greatly
for the shipping success of this good voyage but
alas might shall & paine, you take to his marriage
blessed king who the patron & friend
of us all good friends by his grace of the great
allotment of his grace /

Dignitie All the younges you take under the good king, yett his
good works under the good king for mens devotion
and service for doon /

Duties Devotion Every good man must be bound to serve
into for the Countrey for safety of his country
by his & his friends /

Bridewell in his pryme all the Cytttyzens thoughte their moneye well bestowed & praysed god greatly for the happie successe of this good worcke. but alas what shall I saie, god tooke to his mercye y^t blessed king wh^{ch} was the Patrone & ffownder of these good accōns by reason whereof came greate allteracon & chaunge.

Dignitie.

Allthoughe god tooke awaie the good king, yett this good worcke coulde never die for mens devocons contynewe for ever.

Dutie.

Devocon dyed when good men were enforced to flye into forreine Countreyes for safetye of their owne lyves & consciences.

Edward VI. died 6th July, 1553. He had signed the Indenture of Covenants on 12th June, and the Charter is dated 26th June, 1553.

Dignitie.

Whie, did not Quene Marye w^{ch} succeded putt to hir
healping hande & gyve good countn^{ance} to this good
worcke.

Dutie.

The Cyttyzens were in good hope that shee woulde
have done soe, but yt came otherwyse to passe for at suche
tyme as shee came oute of Norffolke & was to be receaved
into London y^e Governo^r sette vp a stage w^houte Allgate
& placed them selves & the children vpon the stage.
And prepared a childe of the free schoole to make an
oracion to hir, but when shee came nere vnto them shee
cast hir eie another waie & never stayed nor gave any
countn^{ance} to them.

Dignitie.

This is very straunge that you tell mee, butt nowe I
consyder of hir proffession yt is

— — — — —
"The Governors set up a stage without Aldgate."—This was on 3rd August,
1553. "One of the children saluting her highnesse kneelinge on his knees made
"an oration to her highnes in Latin." (Wrothesley's Chronicle, p. 94.) Trollope
asserts that Edmund Campion (the Jesuit) was the orator.

The Boys of Christ's Hospital have always been privileged to present an
Address on the occasion of the first entry of the Sovereign into the City of
London.

noting that at all for now I have seen not
like of the other boys, but of the one, being speaking
every of your seed words & the given you better words

Dutic' You & the other have found the things, the things of
the religion, & the almost the same as for you to go
take nothing but fly, fly, or burn, burn.

Dignitic' The same is the same & dangerous but I trust you
will be satisfied

Dutic' Mr. [unclear] & the, for the same reason a number of the
people are [unclear] & speak by the [unclear] against the
[unclear] were appointed to examine it, but the
[unclear] some amongst them said that they were in the
and [unclear] took not [unclear] of the [unclear] as you look for

Dignitic' The same is the same & the same is the same by [unclear]

nothing straunge at all, for nowe I knowe shee did not lyke of the blewe boyes, but yf they had bene so manye Greyefryers shee woulde have gyven them better countenance.

Dutie. You have allreadie touched the quycke, the chaunge of Relligion had allmoste overtourned all for then there was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitie. The tyme was sharpe and daungerous, but I truste this worcke contynewed.

Dutie. Wth muche adoe, for there were a nomber that preached earnestlye & spake bytterlye againste yt & Commissioners were appoynted to examyne yt, but god styrred some amoungest them selves that theire malicious myndes tooke not suche effecte as they looked for.

Dignitie. Came yt to y^e passe y^e they were syfted by Comission.

Dutic

ffrayer Peter & ffrayer Bern did tye into good will
to ffray subverted all, but ffrayer John & ffray
rejoice in romaine to see tye manner of
brought by tye rest of tye commissioners to ffray his
opinion rejoyce being tye at dinner tye being
tye were rejoyce sett at tye table in tye ffray
& being tye in staid in tye month, ffray was ffray
in admiration tye at ffray he burst out in tye ffray
ffray in tye to see romaine tye at ffray
water be a ffray in tye ffray ffray
to tye king /

Dignitic

God rejoyce to a ffray in tye ffray
ffray for tye is rejoyce of tye tye after
rejoyce into ffray ffray ffray

Dutic

Alfonsus tye king confessor, ffray very good by tye

ffray

Dutie. ffryer Peto & ffryer Perin did theire good wills to have subverted all, but ffryer John a Spanyarde who came in companie to see the manner & was broughte by the rest of the Comissioners to have his opinion whoe being there at dinner tyme & seeing the poore children sett at the tables in the halle & seing them served in wth meate, he was so wrapped in admyracon that sodenly he burst oute in to teares & saide in Lattin to the company that he had rather be a Scullion in theire kytchin then stewarde to the kinge.

Dignitie. God wroughte a speciall myracle in that good ffryer for yt is wrytten of him that after his retourne into Spaine he was executed for relligion.

Dutie. Alfonsus the king's Confessor, had very good lyking of

to testimony or of your children & others very few
wishes to be romping in the face of you, your
more like some of the commissioners that speak very
favourable in some of the same some more and
friends by friends & not without consideration /

Dignität! Nicht nur der Fortschritt ist das Leben in der Gegenwart

Dutic' Edward's letter George Edwards & Thomas
my friends at the same time was made a friend
for not long before the Edwards of the great
god given him a letter of the same nature as
another of the same given to the same person
rest & therefore he was made a friend, for the same
letter of the same person given to the same
place of the same person given to the same
bring his house in question for the same reason

the trayning vp of these children & he vsed very good wordes to the companye in the favo' of them, there were allso some of the Comissioners that spake very favorablye in their behalfe & some were made frendes by frendes & not w'hout consyderaçon.

Dignitie. Was not Docto' Storyes hande in the pye.

Dutie. There was bothe Storye, Chedseye, & Harpesfelde wth dyvers other but Story was made a frende for not longe before the Governo^r of that house had gyven him a lease of the house wherein he dwelte of w^{ch} he him selfe had bestowed some coste & therefore he was made a frende, for he thoughte that yf the ffryers shoulde be restored into the place of the children that then they woulde bringe his house in question for yt was parcell of

"Storye, Chedsey and Harpesfelde."—In the General Account for 1557 there is mention of an "allowance for reparation done upon the tenement wherein "Mr Docto' Storye doth dwell that is to say for boardinge and tyinge . . . "sande and bricke VIII^{li}" He was Principal of Broadgate, Oxford. (c. "History of Pembroke Coll., Ox.," p. 518, by the Rev. Douglas Maclean, a scholar and Exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital, and Kingdon's "Richard Grafton," p. 77.)

the ffrayors w^{ch} he was not willing to part from

Dignitie' That w^{ch} was given in a good time & to a good
purpose for a friend in every day's work was
a lambek /

Dutic' The Govern^r had made more friends, for the
w^{ch} was Bysshop of Chichester & confessor to
Queen Mary & a Commissioner was a good friend
to the religion for the Govern^r did by law
grantee him a lease of his house w^{ch} was given
so that the ffrayors had entered upon the
place called his house in question for it was a
y^e lease of the w^{ch} was /

Dignitie' The ffrayors were made by the

Dutic' By the w^{ch} was made by the
ffrayors

the ffryers w^{ch} he was not willinge to parte from.

Dignitie. That lease was gyven in a good tyme & to a good purpose for a frende in those daies was worthie thanckes.

Dutie. The Governo^r had made more frendes for Xroferson w^{ch} was Bysshoppe of Chichester & Confessor to Quene Marye & a Comissioner was a suer frende to the children for the Governo^r did lykewise graunte him a lease of his house wth twoe gardens so that yf the ffryers had entred they woulde have called his house in question for yt was also ye chefe lodging of the Prior.

Dignitie. Then I see that frendes were made by rewards.

Dutie. Bothe rewardes & greate frendes were made by some

of the Governours to continue that cause for recovery of
the widdowes share of the land / for the Mayor made great
friends & great means to be restored to that cause.
whereby it stood close & was not spoiled as other causes
were but they never durst open their mouths to
oppose that cause as long as Mayor John was
within the land /

Dignitie' What your duty makes me do to Mayor John to speak
in the favor of the children /

Duties Not that I understood for the Commissioners brought to
Mayor John & Alseous the King's Confessor to see the cause
to the end that your friends share in the King's Court
to restore the Greyfriars' church to your former place as
well to make report in what state your friends
the cause, but God so arranged in private that
Mayor John delivered openly his opinion as he did so

of the Governo^r to contynewe that house for otherwyse yt woulde have gōne harde. For the ffryers made greate frendes & greate meanes to be restored to that house because yt stood hole & was not spoyled as other houses were but they never durst open their mouthes to suppress that house as longe as ffryer John was wthin the lande.

Dignitie. Was there any means made to ffryer John to speake in the favo^r of the children.

Dutie. Not that ever I vnderstood for the Comissioners broughte ffryer John & Alfonsus the king's Confessor to see the house to the ende they shoulde have moved the king & the Quene to restore the Greyffriers again to their former places as also to make reporte in what state they fownde the house, but god so wroughte in secrete that ffryer John delyvered openly his opinion w^{ch} did so

appalle ffryer Perin and ffryer Peto that they never durste open theire mouths againste that house.

Dignitie. Was there no more ffryers but Peto & Perin.

Dutie. There were v or vi other poore ffryers w^{ch} had bene ffryers in the house before but they only depended vppon Perin & Peto.

Dignitie. It appeareth that the ffryers woulde faine have bene restored to theire olde occupacons & that the Governo^r had sumwhat to doe to defende & to contynewe the creadit of the house: was there any thing ells passed worthie the noting.

Dutie. Not that I remember, only Bysshoppe Gardener clapte M^r Grafton fast in the flete for twoe daies because he suffered the children to learne y^e

Richard Grafton, probably a Tudor (c. Mr. Kingdon), Cit. and Grocer; Chronicler; Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within; King's Printer; M.P. for the City of London; Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; First Treasurer-General Christ's Hospital, &c. One of the early adherents of the "New Learning," and the friend of Cranmer and Ridley, he gave up his business as a Merchant, on purpose to print the Bible in English. While still very young he was closely associated with Coverdale in translating and transcribing his Bible, and imported many copies at his own costs. He risked his life in setting up the type in Paris, and was thrice imprisoned in the Fleet during Henry VIII's reign. Occupied practically the whole of the Little Cloister of the Grey Friars, with its surroundings, holding part by Letters Patent of Henry VIII. and part as tenant, first of St. Bartholomew's then of Christ's Hospital, at £8 l. 3s. 4d. per annum. There is little doubt that his was the master mind that directed the affairs of the Hospitals through their early years. He was buried in Christ Church, 14th May, 1573. ("Poynts and Grafton," and "Richard Grafton," by Mr. J. A. Kingdon).

Englyſh wyemen wroten to her ſon & ſhe returned
reſpectively & ſubmiſſively /

Dignitie' Contro to Byſſhop of Wincheſter being L. Chauncel.
ſhe ſo much cauſed as to have ſome of theſe

Duties' She looked ſo farre into them to ſet ſo farre to
Governor's books of Bridewell & of St. Thomas
3 hoſpital to create in order of them to reſpect
ſhe & many priſts to be ſervants of hoſpitals
& to ſhe & ſhe in the ſame /

Dignitie' No ſemle ſervants ſhall diſturb in the
Byſſhop to ſee ſo ſhe & ſhe in Bridewell
more now but to ſhe & ſhe in

Duties' Of all the reſt of the ſervants ſhall be
3 moſt reſpectfully againſt Bridewell /

Englyshe Prymer when they shoulde have learned the
Lattin Abseies.

Dignitie. Coulede the Bysshoppe of winchester being L. Chauncelo'
have so muche leasure as to looke ynto y^e hospitalles.

Dutie. He looked so farre ynto them that he forced the
Governorⁿ bothe of Bridewell & of S^t Thomas hospitall to
erecte in eyther of them a chappell & to have a Masse
prieste to be their Hospitteler & to have dailie masse
saide.

Dignitie. Methincks there was smalle discrecon in the Bysshoppe
to deale so hardelye wth Bridewell where none but Roges
and Harlotts ar.

Dutie. Of all the rest of the houses their mallice was moste
chiefely againste Bridewell.

- - - - -
"Abseies," i.e., A.B.C.'s.—The Catechism was first printed in English with the
Alphabet, &c., so that a Book containing the Catechism came to be called an
A.B.C. Book or Absey-book.

Dignitie' *W*hile route of Bysshopps & the Commissioners since byng
Bridewell

F Dignitie' *H*ardmatt / Bridewell did distyggle many sheweth & yet
make Androm theore of the 2 number of Balles wylle
did many times enter romens in other mans wylles,
And besydes the Bridewell did sheweth 2 bridge the
wylle sheweth the romens of the wylle in wylle, And the
house of the wylle were under in the wylle but the
Cerne was romens oute wylle the wylle for one wylle
other /

F Dignitie' *W*hile wylle the Bridewell make 2 wylle wylle
in the wylle the wylle the wylle the wylle the wylle
the wylle of the wylle the wylle the wylle the wylle
the wylle the wylle the wylle the wylle the wylle /

Dignitie' *I*t may be the wylle the wylle the wylle the wylle
F but the wylle

Dignitie. What coulde the Bysshoppe & the Comissioners saie
against Bridewell.

Dutie. Pardonato. Bridewell did discypher many secreats &
yt was knowne there that a number of Balles prystes did
many tymes enter comons in other mens pastures. And
besydes that Bridewell did somewhat abridge the
ecclesiasticall courte of their iurysdiction ffor w^{ch} cause
the Governo^r were never in quyet but every Terme
proces came oute against them for one cause or other.

Dignitie. Yt appeareth that Bridewell was a greate mote in
their eies & that their owne consciences accused them of
some fowle matters w^{ch} they feared shoulde come to lyghte
by examynacon.

Dutie. It maye be they feared the cracking of their credit

but this I knowe was the way, yet being against it
 I was the way, yet being the way, yet being the way
 do to discontinue, & to discontinue it, yet being the way
 gave an occasion to the great & lusty young
 at that time to commit many duties of respect
 and great trouble, & no doubt of Queen
 Mary's good continued longer than would have
 sufficed it by one means or other /

Dignitie' Counter not the ropes stargie & Bridewell house

Duties The duties of Queen Mary's duties are the duties

Dignitie' I preface by this Dispute & 2^d of spirituals more
 in your right name in the most King Edward
 of the name of the King of the name of the King
 by Queen Mary /

Duties
 ~

but this I knowe what wth preaching againste yt & what wth proces they did all they might doe to discounten^unce & to discreditt that house, w^{ch} gave an occasion to some greate persons lusty youthes at that tyme to comytte many owtrages whereof ensued greate troubles & no doubt yf Quene Marie had contynued longer they woulde have supprest yt by one meane or other.

Dignitie. Could not the Popes clergie & Bridewell be frends.

Dutie. The deathe of Quene Marie ended all the stryfe.

Ignitie. I perceave by this discourse y^t yo^r hospitalles were in their chefest pryme in the tyme of king Edward ffownder of them & that they were nothing encreased by Quene Marie.

Duties In this Exceeding time they flourish in these
various times they Exceeding much to do to
keep them from suffering / And therefore no
good of augmenting or encreasing /

Duties Who depending of Queen Maria any better
than they beginning

Duties They beginning & ending more much to be
under all they from this coming to the

Duties Before you depart if you see some in
what state you left they your hospitalities

Duties Christos hospitalities are greatly maintained by
the hospital doctors of the Exeter / Bristol
by labor & other

& of the Exeter hospital

Dutie. In King Edwardes tyme they floryshed & in Quene Maries tyme the Cytte had muche to doe to kepe them from suppressing. And therefore no hope of augementing or encreasing.

Dignitie. Was the ending of Quene Marie any better then the begining.

Dutie. The begining & ending were muche alyke & here endethe all that I can saie touching these affaires.

Dignitie. Before you departe I praie you shewe me in what state you left the thre hospitalles.

Dutie. Chrystes hospitall was chiefly mainteyned by the lyberall devocon of the Cyttezens. Brydewell by labor & other & S^t Thom^{us} hospi

that by rent & revenues of all any one of the houses
wrought upon the other three the surplusage
lands of the said one for so much as is required from
the beginning of the year one hundred shillings of
the said lands of the said land of the said
more given to the maintenance of the said

Dignities The said lands might be disposed of the
same

Dated I can not sell you none of the land but
I will sell you as much as I can

first the lands of the said land 450-0-0
of the gift of King Edward VI
Lands belonging to the said gift 150-0-0
purchase of King Henry VIII by the same

talle by Rents & revenues & yf any one of the three wanted then the other twoe did supplie the lacke of that one for so was yt ordeyned from the beginning that the one shoulde supplie the others lacke & that the lands of the Savoie were gyven to the mainten^{ance} of them all.

Dignitie. What lands mighte they dispende at that tyme.

Dutie. I can not sett you down the iust value but I will gesse at them as nere as I can.

	£i	s.	d.	
ffyrste there was of the Savoie lands	450	0	0	p ann
of the gyfte of king Edwarde vj				
Lands belonging to S ^t Thom ^{as} 's hos-	150	0	0	
pitall purchased of king Henry				
vij by y yeare				

Land purgased of m^r Close x ann

— Land given by m^r Embloy x ann

Land given by Tobto Measob x ann

— Land given by Emhamell Lubboth 40-0-0 x ann

& Lease given by Willm Lane Grover 23-7-8 x ann

Landes given by E^r Angard Lubbo 3-16-8 x ann

& Lease given by Tobto Lytton 0-3-6-8 x ann

Land purgased of Jofob x ann 0-3-0-0

Land purgased of Laroondarion 26-6-8 x ann

— & Lease given by m^r Lytton x ann 53-0-0

Landes given by m^r Esmynob 16-0-0 x ann

Land

	£	s.	d.	
Lands purchased of Mr. Cloffe	p	ann		
Lands gyven by Mr. Suckley	p	ann		
Lands gyven by Robte Melles	p	ann		
Lands gyven by Emanuell Luker	.	40	0	0 p ann
A Lease gyven by Willm Lane Grocer	23	7	8	p ann
Landes given by S ^r Richard Dabbes	.	3	16	8 p ann
A Lease gyven by Robte Kytchin	.	3	6	8 p ann
Lands purchased of Dofelde	p	ann	3	0 0
Lands purchased of Lawrence warren	26	6	8	p ann
A Lease gyven by M ^r Halle	p	ann	53	0 0
Landes gyven by M ^r Champnes	.	16	0	0 p ann

Lands purchased of Lawrence Warren.—Probably the best investment ever made by the Governors. With 1,000 marks (£668 13s. 4d.) given or lent by themselves in 1552, they purchased an estate on the eastern confines of the Hospital. This comprised 6 tenements, 8 gardens with "haiclofts," stables and a shed, including "2 tenements with 2 gardens in the tenure of the Bishop of "Chichester" (i.e., Bp. Christopherson), whose yearly rent was £9, and "a "tenement with a Garden in the tenure of Doctor Storie," who paid £4 a year rent. (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

Land given by King's Castle — $\frac{1}{2} \text{ lb } 2$
Cordwainer to Christ's Hospital $44-0-0 \text{ p ann}$

Certain tenement & garden
adjoining to Christ's Hospital

Rent raised in Bridewell

One annuity out of the Bridges' $5-0-0 \text{ p ann}$

One annuity out of St. Mary's $2-0-16 \text{ p ann}$

One annuity given by St. Martin's
Mytham 2 ann

Dignity Here happens to be a goodly maintenance & yet some
that best land & rent were given at the
time of the first erection of Hospital &
therefore it must needs follow that the

W^{of} of the

	li	s.	d.	
Lands gyven by Richard Castle Cordewayner to Chrystes hospitall	44	0	0	p ann
Certaine tenements & gardeines adioyning to Chrystes hospitalle				
Rents rayseed in Bridewell				
One anuetie oute of the Brydgehouse	5	0	0	p ann
One anuetie oute of S ^t Myldreds	0	16	0	p ann
One anuetie gyven by S ^r Walter Myldemaie.				p annm

Dignitie.

Here appeareth a goodly mainten^{ance} & yt semeth that these lands & Rents were gyven at the tyme of the fyrste erection of hospitalles & therefore yt must nedes followe that dyvers

of the laste Lease be expressed /

Dutie' You shal finde true to the portion well gotten
and at the firste creation God made the state
of a number of the men to the great things
and I hope to see the same yet may be
a number still & to see the will of the
fruits of the Gospel not the abundance
which all do desire of the
Lease

Dignitie' Some to see you will indeed departe to see
when not shall you any longer & shall you
be mindful of the great things in the
beginning concerning reformation of the abuses
of the time of late

Finit

of these Leases ar expyred.

Dutie. You have saide truthe the porcion was greate and at the fyrste erection god moved the harts of a number of good men to gyve greate things. And I hope that the same good mynde be in a number still & that they will shewe the fruits of the Gospell w^{ch} god graunte wee maie all doe. Amen & so Vale.

Dignitie. Seing that you will nedes departe & that I can not staie you any Longer I praie you be myndefull of yo^r promyse made in the begīning touching reformacon of the abuses of the tyme presente.

FINIS.

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